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The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

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VOL. VIII NO. 95 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
24th April	Colaba	6019 Cargo only
1st May	Sardinia	6-80
8th "	Margha	8,258
15th "	Morea	.0890

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamer.	
1st May	Naldera	16230 tons Has limited 1st saloon accomodate

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
20th May	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo
25th "	Himalaya	C.lls Kobe & Yakohama

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers	
21st April	Bamora	Persian Gulf Ports
22nd "	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
22nd "	Karoa	E & S Africa
26th "	Linga	Karachi coasting.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO., Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure.
Fukkai Maru	S. Turu	3830	3rd April	14th April
Kenkon Maru No. 3	S. Kakimi	3596	11th April	16th April
Portland Maru	T Itani	5865	25th April	3rd May
Shinyo Maru	K. Hamaoki	5831	11th pril	23rd April
Shinzui Maru	J. Yamamoto	2910	20th April	10th May
Meichi Maru	H. Shinohara	3191	1st May	11th May
Heimei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	4th May	15th May
‡Muroran Maru	K. Yamada	5170	8th May	15th May

Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For freight apply to:

T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Allice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Kotoku Maru	N. Wakatake.	19th April	30th April	Japan
Saigon Maru	S. Kondo	13th Apl	24th Apl	"
Ganges Maru	T. Inoure	21st Apl.	2nd May	"
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	5th May	15th May	"

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Bank Buildings, Ballard Road.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

8TH JUNE, 1920

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.

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Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

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(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:

4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Calcutta, Baghdad, Basrah, Amara, Hillah Mosul, Basrah City.

	£
Authorised Capital ...	2,000,000
Called up ...	800,000
Reserve Fund ...	110,000
Reserved Liability of Shareholders ...	1,200,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Emile Francqui, Esqr., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.).
J. H Batty, Esq.

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BOMBAY BRANCH:

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

E. D. YOUNG, Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	20,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 5 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

BANKING.

THE

BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,080,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA, Manager

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799 9 6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592 8 8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gaian	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR, Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honololu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soura bays, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA, Manager.

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Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE

UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)

At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest lowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January ond 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts of Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed a deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods ot rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per anuum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

THE

SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,350,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO, Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE

NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.

(Registered in the Transvaal.)

With which are incorporated.

The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.

Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.

Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,909,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,615,000

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BILLS negotiated and collected.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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W. MURRAY SMITH, Acting Manager.

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IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats	at Rs.	15	0 0 each
Georgette Hats	at ,,	15	0 0 ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0 0 ,,
ameshanta Hats	at Rs.	10 & ,, 12	8 0 ,,

AHMED E ESAALI.

MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.

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COMPARATIVELY THE CHEAPEST

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MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST

It will repay you to send for a copy.

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Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,00,000
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Estd. 1891.

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DIRECTORS:

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Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

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Sound Security Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.

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or

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Competent Chefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

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HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff: They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA
REI ROSE HAIR OIL

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JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The pet of the ladies.

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WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

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COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA
OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Canthari vesicatoria and far surpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs will convince the most sceptical.

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Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.

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CONTRACT WORKS UNDERTAKEN AT A VERY LOW RATES.

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar. [India.]

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METALLIC
LAMPS
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Full Jewelled Lever Watch

SQUARE OR OCTAGON.

Silver case	—	Rs. 25
9 ct. Gold	—	„ 45
14 ct. „	—	„ 57
18 ct. „	—	„ 70

Guaranteed for 5 Years.

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Watch and Clock Dealer,

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High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

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If you appreciate a good Whisky and no heavy head the next day.

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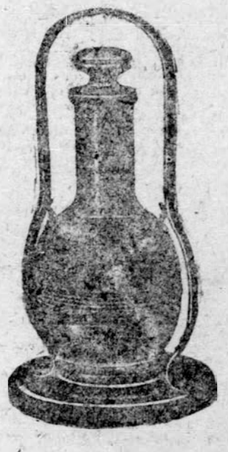
Proprietors of the Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Crawford Market, Bombay.



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BREAD TWICE A DAY.

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EARN Rs. 3 AND Rs. 30 A DAY

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Everyone Earning. Why not You ?

Specially recommended for Zanana Ladies. We guarantee your earning and undertake all the Production on Agreement.

Buy machine to-day and earn from to-morrow.

Highly spoken of by the late Viceroy and Governor-General of India (Lord Hardinge) and the Governor of Bengal (Lord Carmichael)

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Shipchandlers, contractors & hardware merchants.

Ready stock of mills, gins and Factory requisites.

Immediate delivery of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.

Sole Agents for Lenox back saw blades, band saws and belting.

Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

THE LEADING AND ORIGINAL FIRM OF

OCCULITS and OPTICIANS
Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

Est. 1886.

71, Esplanade Road, near Currency Bank and Medows Street, Fort.

The first and only Firm that introduced Retinoscopy (the only scientific method of testing eyesight) in Bombay. Ours is the only firm that gives the benefits of a free consultation to purchasers of glasses of a

Ophthalmic Surgeon from the **Royal London Ophthalmic Moorfielbs, Hospital.**

The fact that we have the honour of having among our constituents many of the Government high officials, members of the Legal and Medical profession, Rajas and Nawabs whose written opinions we hold, is a sufficient recommendation of our scientific working and high quality of goods.

We make all sorts of high quality lenses, *i.e.* **Kryptok** and various other forms of bifocal and Spherical Cylinders, Sphero Cylinders **Toric** Prisms and their combinations in white **Sir William Crookes** and other Tinted lenses.

"CUNO"

Cures acute cases without **Copaiba, Santal Oil** or any internal medicines **Painless Positive Cure** in 4 days. Re. 1 and 2.

Try **KADI** *even where* all your remedies fail. Cures with instant relief, worst cases of **Asthma Influenza, Bronchitis,** Colds, Coughs, etc. *Innumerable original Testimonials open to Inspection.*

Price Re. 1-8-0.

"LU-LU" *Eye-Drops*

A safe cure for **Sore, Inflamed, Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers,** etc. Invaluable to Mofussil Residents, Re. 1 *of All Dealers or*

Dastoor Specific Co.

Medows Street, BOMBAY.

AMICHAND GOVANJI

The Oldest and Most Popular Confectioner's Depot in India.
Established Over Half a Century Ago.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

His establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federation of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.

THE SUTARFENNY (a flind of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions, such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.

MILITARY SQUARE.

Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.

35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co., Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Our booklet will tell you how to do it. Write a post card today:—

ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.

Near Cinema Girgaum, BOMBAY.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. AMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Re. 2-8-0.

V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

Market, BOMBAY.

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—

Imperial P. O. P.	Rs. 14-4. per quire	
Solio	„ „ 14-4	„
Kentmere	„ „ 14-4	„
Rodinol 3 oz.	„ 1-8.	

Solio Postcards,
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper „ „

S. Mahadeo & Son

Fort, BOMBAY

THE ACME MFG. Co. LIMITED.

Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Stip rings, Carbureiter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes, Acretylene Generators, Elect ic Side, Head and Tail Lights, Master Vibrators, etc., etc., etc

Our articles do credit to us and give SATISFACTION to the USERS Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

FOR THE HAIR

Kaminia Oil

Delicately perfumed dressing for the hair.

OF ALL FOREKEEPERS

KING OF TONIC

Makardhvaj

Full of Gold, Silver, Amber, Kasturi and other precious ingredients. This celebrated oldest hereditary Yakuti will make you young—will remove all your weaknesses and will give you permanent unique strength. Price Rs. 10 per 40 pills. The oldest, and well-known Factory which has received medals from every Exhibition. Please ask for free Price List.

BRAKSHASHAV

It destroys the sole cause of all diseases, Constipation. It gives hunger. It acts as a purgative. It ensures sleep—and it makes the face rosy. It is sweet in taste. One big bottle Rs. 2/-.

Unza Ayurvedic Pharmacy

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Factory—Unjha (Near Ahemount.)

BRANCH:—Ahmedabad, Richey Road.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

WE have to offer large quanity of Plain Galvanised Wire 8 to 14 guages, Barb Wire and Plain Bright Wire for ready shipment from New York. For particulars write to: THE ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 277

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

DAIMLER LORRY—3 ton used but in good condition, fitted with a new 35 seated Passenger Body. A useful car for a Motor Service, Price Rs 14,500. May be seen and tried at The BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD., Apollo Bunder. 160

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of FORD—One tonners and TOURING—CARS Trucks of other makers. For prices apply to THE PREMIER ENGINEERING CO., Kanji Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, No. 4.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS who desire to learn Violin and Mandolin at their own residence. Address N. F. D'SOUZA Rebello's Hotel, Dadoo Building, First Floor, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay. 326

MISCELLANEOUS.

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Typewriters and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANVASSER for Fire Extinguishers. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 415, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 295

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for an English Firm. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to Post Box No. 232. 335

WANTED AT ONCE—A thoroughly experienced DESPATCH and FILING CLERK for a European Firm. State experience, and salary expected to Box No. 418, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 321

WANTED for a large Newspaper Company in Bombay a competent MACHINE-MINDER to take charge of Newspaper printing machines during night. Apply with copies of testimonials stating references and the lowest salary expected to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—GRADUATES and UNDERGRADUATES to take up social work permanantly. Inviting start. Good prospects. Apply to "the GENERAL SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, Girgaum, Bombay." N.B.—Law students need not apply. 268

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A smart, young up-to-date and well experienced CHRISTIAN or HINDOO CUTTER. Must be able to speak English. Pay according to qualifications from Rs. 60 to 100 per month. Preference will be given to one who will be able to bring down his own tailors and machinemen. Apply personally to Mr. R. J. KASBEKER, Ambewadi, F. Block, 2nd Floor, Girgaon, Bombay. 330

WANTED—A qualified SURVEYOR, having a good knowledge of English to hold temporary post for about two years in the Office of the Superintendent Bombay City Survey and Land Records. Salary Rs. 70 plus Rs. 10 p.m. as Conveyance Allowance. Apply with testimonials, stating age and previous experience to the SUPERINTENDENT 19, Bank Street Fort. 235

WANTED For the Western India Building and Engineering Co. Ltd., Bombay: One GENERAL MANAGER (European), two ASSISTANT MANAGERS, DRAFTSMEN, OVERSEERS, SUB-OVERSEERS and TRACERS for their offices at Bombay, Karachi and Ahmedabad. Those conversent with Engineering in all its branches need only apply, with copies of testimonials, stating previous experience, age, and salary expected to THE AGENTS, 1, Hummum Street, Fort Bombay 306

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SALEMAN for Hardware, Metals and Sundries. Good Salary and Commission. Apply Box No. 408, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 264

WANTED—An energetic young man strong in English, able to take down dictation in long hand correctly. Apply Box No. 419, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 324

WANTED—A SOLICITOR as assistant in a Solicitors' firm of long standing. Please apply Box No. 422, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 332

WANTED—One able and experienced WEAVING MASTER and one SPINNING MASTER. See MANGALDAS JESINGBHAI, 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. 327

WANTED—One Licenced CHAUFFER for a new Taxi Car on Commission, Guarantee required. Please apply M. J. ESSABHAI THAVER, Khoja Moholla. 345

WANTED—An experienced COMPOUNDER. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Dr. R. K. DHURU, Dadar.

WANTED—LADY TYPIST with good knowledge of shorthand. Salary Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 410, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 266

WANTED—A GRADUATE (French or Science preferred), also UNDERGRADUATE for Z. B. School, Deolali from June. Free board and lodging. Good pay. 299

WANTED—An educated and experienced young man, able to take up entire charge of office and efficient in foreign and local correspondence. Apply Box No. 420, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 325

WANTED—A LEDGER CLERK with good knowledge of Typing. Salary according to qualification. Apply Box No. 409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 265

WANTED—An expert MISTRY to look after erection of Mill Buildings. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials stating salary to the ASSUR VEERJEE MILLS, LTD., No. 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. 234

WANTED—For the Ripon Club a competent and efficient MANAGER. Good salary according to qualifications. Parsi preferred. Apply early to the HON. SECRETARY on the Club premises, 123, Esplanade Road. 328

WANTED—OVERSEER for cloth folding department, one having experience of Textile line will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications up to Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 309

SITUATION WANTED.

COMPETENT PARSI AUDITOR and experienced Certified Accountant. T.C.R.A. WANTS SERVICE. Pay Rs. 250. Please write to Box No. 414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 292

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL OFFICE, vicinity Fort, particularly High Court. Good terms offered. Sub-lease accepted. Premium if necessary. Apply Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 196

WANTED—An INVESTOR for only Rs. 10,000 for a guaranteed profitable business. Apply sharp for particulars to Box No. 421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 331

WANTED—One who could advance Rs. 25,000 to the promoters in the FLOTATION of a big industrial scheme. A part in the Agency will be his gain, in return. Apply Box No. 413, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 288

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Hudson ("Super Six") 6-cylinder, 7-seater car—1919 model. Delivery 5th May. Price Rs. 8,500. Apply J. L. RIEU, I.C.S., Secretariat, Bombay 297

FOR SALE—About 2,000 carts of earth at Nagu Sayajis' Wadi, New Parbhadevi Road. Apply to MOOLJI HARIDAS & CO., Bombay 2. 271

FOR SALE BUILDING PLOTS at Khursetji Sukhlaji Street FOR SALE, each having a frontage of 48'-0" and admeasuring about 180 yards. Apply to Messrs. SIMON & MOTILAL, Architects, "Times Building". 283

FOR SALE—One big HOUSE, situate at Dubash Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. For further particulars apply to Messrs. PANDIA & CO., Solicitors, at their Office, Prince Building, No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 279

FOR SALE.—Rare opportunity to the Indian Prince, One decent one story BUNGLOW at Mount Abu, including Bed-rooms, Drawing rooms, Billiard rooms, etc., also out houses and stable, ground, about 3 acres. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 213

FOR SALE—BARGAIN SILENT KNIGHT ENGINE MINERVA CAR, 16-20 Horse Power BOSCH MAGNETO, zenith carburettor, New light seven seater torpedo body, recently thoroughly overhauled in perfect running condition. Easy driving Economical in Petrol almost new tyres Reasonable Price. Trial to bonafide buyers. Apply sharp to Box No. 402, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 217

BONA FIDE SALE, worth visiting on SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 9 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) same day at Ridge Road, Malabar Hill opposite the Cliffe, rich garden and rare artistic specially selected household furniture, etc., of A Stephanos, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros., to be sold by CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers. 337

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

Just unpacked, American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5 Back Spacer and Tab. Look and work like New Rubber Cover only. Foolscap Rs. 160, Brief Rs. 170, and Policy Rs. 180.

Metal Cover and Board Rs. 15 and 20 extra.

Second-hand and Rebuilt Remingtons 7, 10 11, Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New Rs. 199.

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COMPOUND CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE of 600 I.H.P., Boilers, Lathes, etc. Write for particulars to THE ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 336

FOR SALE—New built BUILDING Kalikbhuvan Cavel Lane, Kalbadevi Road. See personally or apply GANGADAS MOTILAL 160, Kalbadevi, Bombay. 333

A FEW Brand New five-seater FORD TOURING CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from Canada. Never used. Immediate delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, opposite Charni Road Station. 346

TO BE LET.

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS, SHOPS and GODOWNS in the Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO., Rooms Nos. 119-120. 232

TO BE LET—ASHER MANSION 1-2-3 and 4th floor at Forget Street, Govalia Talao. Apply to Messrs. GOCULDAS DAMODER, MULJI JAITHA Markets, Dharmraj guli, Bombay 2. 284

TO LET—FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar "OCTAGON", with 3 bedrooms. Apply N. D. DAJI, c/o Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 338

TO LET—A BUNGALOW, Elphinstone Hall with four bed-rooms at Mahableshwar, central position for hot season. Apply TULSIDAS MAWJIBHAI, 160, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay. 329

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

DR. P. DHARGALKAR, DENTIST has RETURNED from America and Londo and is practising in Alice Buliding, above Central Bank of India. 29

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the power of Attorney, dated 18th July, 1916, executed by us in favour of Mr. Harilal Jethabhai, who was in our employ as our salesman, has been cancelled and the same has been delivered to us by the said Mr. Harilal Jeshabhai as he has of his own free will left our office. Notice is therefore given to the public of the cancellation of the said power of attorney and that the said Mr. Harilal Jethabhai has ceased to act under the same.

286 J. MONI Co.,

NASIK.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE—A PLOT of S. Nos. 21 and 22, measuring 31 acres, viz., about 54 bighas, situated at Anandwadi on the Gangapur Road, 2 miles from Nasik, suitable for building site and cultivation. Sharanpur and Police Training School are in the vicinity. Good water arrangement and the soil is fertile. For particulars apply to

MOTILAL JASRAJSET,
Nasik City.

Nasik, 7-4-1920. 281

WANTED.

A European Commercial firm about to open in Mesopotamia requires the following staff for service in that Country:—1 Accountant, 2 Bookkeepers, 2 Invoice Clerks, 2 Shorthand Typists, 2 Store Clerks. Applications should be addressed S.M.C. care of Chartered Bank of India, Bombay, and should give particulars of experience and salary required. Appointments will be made as from 1st May.

THE NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company at 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), to consider and pass the subjoined Resolutions as Extraordinary Resolutions.

1. That the name of the Corporation be changed from "The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd." to "The Bank of Morvi Ltd." under the Patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Morvi, and the remaining shares of the Authorized Capital of Rs. 1 crore be issued.
2. That the necessary petition for change of the name be sent to the Local Government by the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
3. That the Directors do carry out the aforesaid Resolutions into effect from the issue of the Certificate of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies conplated by Sub-clause (5) of Section 1 of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
4. That the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Corporation be altered by omitting the words "The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Ltd", whenever they occur and substituting for them the words "The Bank of Morvi, Ltd.

Dated this 10th day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board of Directors,
C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
146 Agents.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Crescent Insurance Company, Limited.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913).

CAPITAL . Rs. 2,00,00,000 (Two Crorses)

Divided into 200,000 shares of Rs. 100 Each. The present issue consists of 100,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. On all the above shares there will be payable.

Rs. 5 per share on application
Rs. 5 . 5 per share on allotment and
Rs. 5 per share not earlier than three months after allotment.
It is not intended to call the balances.

DIRECTORS.

HORMUSJI COWASJI DINSHAW, ESQ., M.V.O.; O.B.E. Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw & Bros., Mill-Agents, and Merchant, 23, Meadow Street, Bombay.
F. R. WADIA, ESQ., Solicitor, 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
DUNCAN MACKENZIE, ESQ., Manager, Calcutta Industial Bank Ltd., Calcutta.
KASHINATH D. KHOTE, ESQ., J.P., Merchant, Samual Street, Bombay.
CASSMALLY JAIRAZBHOY, ESQ., J.P., Landlord, Goolshan, Pedder Road, Bombay.
PREMSUKHDASS ODAIRAM, ESQ., Merchant and Banker Kalbadavi Road.
HATIMBHOY GULAMHUSSEIN, ESQ., Mill-agent and Merchant, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.
RAMCHANDRA M. BHAT, ESQ., Ex-Officio, Mill-agent and Merchant Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. RAMCHANDRA HATIMBHOY & Co.,

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
THE ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LTD.
THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. WADIA GANDHY & Co., 123, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

MESSRS. S. B. BILIMORIA & Co.,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

70, APOLLO STREET, SARDAR MANSION, BOMBAY.

1. The Company has been formed to carry on in British India, the Indian States, and other parts of the world the business of Fire, Marine, Life, Accident and General Insurance in all its branches.

2. It is in order to induce Indian Capital to flow in this profitable channel, consistent with the highest security, that this Company has been formed. The business of Insurance is increasing in India because of the growth of industry of modern type and also because of the increasing realization that the serious risks out of fire and similar contingencies are avoidable at a uniform and recurring small charge. Only a few years back it was possible to find residential buildings uninsured even in large cities. This state of affairs has now passed away and even in mofussil towns the demand for insurance has been growing. The same may be said with regard to Marine Insurance in view of the large growth of foreign trade of the country. This is also an increasing vogue for other kinds of insurance such as accident insurance, motor car insurance, burglary insurance etc.

The Directors intend at the outset to do business in Fire and Marine Insurance at present and as time goes on to extend the Company's activities to other branches of insurance.

3. The Company has been admitted a member of the Bombay Fire Association and will shortly commence Fire business at Tarrif Rates.

4. THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS GIVEN FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC ONLY AND IS NOT THE PROSPECTUS. THE PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN DULY FILED WITH THE REGISTERAR OF COMPANIES; AND COPIES WITH APPLICATION FORMS CAN BE HAD FROM THE AGENTS ON APPLICATION.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 8305

ANY LINES DYES.

JUST RECEIVED a small consignment from GERMANY.

ROHDEMINE B. EXTRA CONC.,
BRILIANTS DIAMOND GREEN,
MEGENTTA CRYSTALS, ETC.,

of well-known factories.

Inquire or write to
JETHABHAI PRAGJI,
Issaji Street, Bombay No. 3.
310

NOTICE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED WAR BONDS of the Loan of the year 1928 of the face value of Rs. 1,000 which belong to our client Mr. NARANDAS TOPAN have been LOST or MISLAID. Public are warned against dealing with the same. Any person who would find the said Bonds and make them over to the undersigned will be handsomely rewarded.

G020989, G020990, G020991,
G020992, G020993, & GC20994.

Dated this 16th day of April, 1920.
Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay. 269
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Attorneys for Mr. Narandas Topan.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY,

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

THROUGH SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY (COLABA) AND DEHRA DUN (MUSSOORIE).

WITH effect from Friday, the 23rd April, 1920, and until further notice a through Bogie First and Second class carriage will run on the Up and Down Bombay-Peshawar Mail trains between Dehra Dun and Bombay (Colaba) as shown below:—

		H. M.
Dehra Dun	Dep.	13 0
Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	12 0
Bombay (Colaba)	Dep.	17 0
Dehra Dun	Arr.	10 45

W. P. PEGHEY,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 19th April, 1920. 322

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "COLUSA" voy. S, from San Francisco are informed that their cargo has been forwarded from Colombo per s.s. "Koioku Maru" due 20th April.

2. Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3. Captain Robertson of Messrs. Ericson and Richards has been appointed surveyor.

4. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the Undersigned within seven days of the landing of the east package, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed. Applications for survey must reach the Undersigned in time so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day. No claims will be entertained if not submitted within one month of the Steamer's arrival.

SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th April, 1920. 303

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.

Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.

Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other wood parts required by Mills.

For full particulars apply to above address. 8285

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One RILEY'S Patent Cotton and Cheese DYEING MACHINE, brand new, complete with 2 perforated cylinders (one for cotton and the other for cheeses) with lifting device, vaccum arrangement for liquors, and 3 gallon iron storage tanks.

Open to inspection at TATA MILLS, Parel, Bombay. 202

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the sale of all kinds of waste and cotton tares lying ready for delivery and their production up to 31st Dec. 1920. Offers will be taken at the Mills by the Secretary till 21st instant with Rs. 100 deposit. Tenders form can be obtained at the Mills on applying to the Secretary.

All the wastes are ready for inspection at the Mill premises at any time during the day. 74

THE PIONEER INDIAN PAINT AND OIL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Love Lane, Byculla, near the Byculla Bridge, on FRIDAY, the 30th of April, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at which the Statutory Report, copies whereof have been forwarded to the members, will be placed for consideration.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board,
WACHA DOSHI & Co.,
Agents.
273

NOTICE

WANTED—Two GRADUATES, one strong in English and Sanskrit and the other with Science and Voluntary Subject. Pay Rs. 55—5—75, plus War Allowance. Apply with testimonials or see personally.

(Sd.) CHUNILAL V. DESAI,
Chairman, School Board.
Municipality, Kapadwanj.
274

NOTICE.

ON and from MONDAY the 19th instant our BOMBAY OFFICE is located at 91-93, FRERE ROAD, FORT.

TORLEIF ARNSAND, LTD.,
A/S—Kristiania,
(Inc. in Norway).
260

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO COTTON MILLOWNERS.

EUROPEAN FIRM is open to accept Sole or Sub-Agency for Calcutta for all varieties of cotton goods. Forward full particulars of terms, samples and prices to BRUCE BURROWS & CO., 8/2, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
t 313

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for Iron and Steel will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 30th day of June, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
E. J. HALE,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office,
Byculla, 19-4-1920.
344

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Mr. CHANDULAL MANECKLAL SHROFF has ceased to have any connection whatsoever with the undersigned firm, who will not be responsible for any transactions done by him on behalf of or in the name of the said Company.

N. N. VOHRA & Co.,
71, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 9th April, 1920. 355

NOTICE.

WANTED—A PRINCIPAL (with good knowledge of English and Hindi and Administrative experience) for Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswaty Vidyalaya, consisting of a Sanskrit College, High English School and Vernacular Department. Commercial Classes are intended to be opened shortly. Pay according to qualifications. Free quarters. The selected candidate will be expected to join in the first week of June next. Only orthodox Hindus need apply to:—

THE SECRETARY,
Shree Vishuddhananda Saraswaty Vidyalaya,
134, Machuabazar Street, Calcutta.
342

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER and SECRETARY on an initial salary of Rs. 400 per month for the Municipal Committee, Nagpur. The pay of the post is likely to be revised along with the general revision of the Establishment. The appointment is pensionable under Civil Service Regulations and is probationary for one year. Academic qualifications and Municipal experience necessary. Applications with testimonials which will not be returned will be received up to the 25th of this month. The selected candidate will have to join immediately.

H. S. GOUR,
President,
Municipal Committee, Nagpur.
17-4-1920. 341

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND declared at the Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day for the half-year ended 31st December, 1919, at the rate of rupees two hundred and fifty (Rs. 250) per share, free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 27th April, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 359, Hornby Road, Fort, between 12 and 3 p.m. (S. T.) to those shareholders whose name will have stood on the Register of Shares on Friday the 16th April, 1920, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Board,
For the Framjee Petit Spg & Mfg Co Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
353 Agents.

THE AKOLA AND MID INDIA SPINNING WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 302-306, Bazar Gate Street, known as Jivraj Baloo Building (entrance from Dwarkadas Lane) Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd May, 1920, at 4 p.m., (S. T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, that is to say:

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Gopaldas Tricumjee be and is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up."

Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated 19th April, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
TRICUMJEE WADIA & Co.,
358 Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "KOFUKU MARU" having arrived from Japan via Sourabaya, Singapore and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition, unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Bombay.
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th April, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

BLACK WALER GELDING, aged, 14-2 height, quiet, broken to saddle and harness.

(2) Bay English Gelding, aged, 15-2 height.

(3) Bay English Gelding, aged, 15-1½ height.

Both English horses broken to saddle and single and double harness:—strong, cobby and very showy:

Apply to the MANAGING VETERINARY SURGEON, Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road, Fort. 357

BOMBAY TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1915.

TOWN PLANNING SCHEME, POONA NO. 1.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN take notice that, in accordance with the provisions of the Rules made under the above Act, the undersigned, ARTHUR EDWARD MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A., F.R.S.I., Arbitrator, hereby gives notice that the will take up the duties of his Office as Arbitrator, in connection with the above scheme, on Monday next, the 26th instant.

A. E. MIRAMS,
Arbitrator.
Poona, Dated, 15th April, 1920. 354

THE INDIAN STEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 328 in respect of 15 shares of the above Company in the name of Mr. Gamanlal Gulabdas Vakilna, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 15 days to the Registered Office of the Company, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Bombay, 19th April, 1920. 343

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 300 per share (of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up and free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December 1919, declared at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held this day, will be paid on and after TUESDAY, the 27th April, 1920, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 16th instant, on production of their Shares Certificates.

By order of the Board,
For The Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co., Ltd.
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.
Agents.
Bombay, 20th April, 1920. 352

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 5th May, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m., when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th April, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That article 81 of the Article of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby repealed and that the following article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed viz:—

"The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000. The Remuneration of a Director other than the Chairman, shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 and the Chairman, such not exceeding Rs. 75 for every meeting of the Board attended by him, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors."

Dated this 21st day of April, 1920.

By order of the Board,
For the Framjee Petit Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
360. Agents.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 359, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th May, 1920, at 3-15 p.m., (S.T.) when the sub-joined Resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of April, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

"That Article 74 of the Articles of Association of the Company be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the following Article be and the same is hereby substituted for the Article so repealed namely:—

"The qualification of a Director shall be the holding of shares in the Company of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of a Director, other than the Chairman, shall be such sum not exceeding Rs. 50 and of the Chairman such sum not exceeding Rs. 75, for every meeting of the Board attended by him, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Directors."

By Order of the Board.
For the Manockjee Petit Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
D. M. PETIT SONS & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay dated this 21st day of April, 1920. 359

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY'S NOTICE.

THE Right of Collecting Terminal Tax, as sanctioned by the revised rules and at the rates specified therein, will be farmed out by Public Auction by the Managing Committee on THURSDAY, the 22nd April, 1920, at 6-15 p.m.

(Sd.) K. G. GUNJIKAR,
Chief Officer.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 16th April, 1920. 304

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 2/2387 in respect of 25 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Chunilal Pranjiwandas and Gulabdas Pranjiwandas, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
347

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A SPLIT TICKET No. 4/2953 in respect of 25 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Mr. V. H. Hazart, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
348

WANTED QUOTATIONS FOR COAL.

1. To be unloaded and stacked at Cotto Depot Plot 18A.
2. Weighing Coal at Cotton Depot.
3. To be carted from stock or wagons and stacked at New Tank Bunder.
4. To be weighed and arranged into boats alongside the Bunder.
5. To be bunkered into steamers including boat hire.
6. To be bunkered in stream in Dock inclusive of boat hire.

"Quantity from 5 to 10,000 tons monthly.

Please address replies to:—
Messrs. J. R. AGARWALLA,
Colliery Proprietors,
7A, Fort Street, Oppo. G. P. Office,
114 Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE OF A VALUABLE PROPERTY AT APOLLO BUNDER MEREWETHER ROAD FACING THE SEA AND KNOWN AS "THE ANCHORAGE."

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned till the 25th April, 1920, for the purchase of the above valuable property; particulars are as under:—1295 square yards of Port Trust Leasehold land. Lease for 99 years commencing from 1901. Ground rent Rs. 84 monthly. Rent realised Rs. 1,2- monthly.

The Building consists of three stories a terrace room and ground floor, admirably suited for the staff of an office, bank or boarding house. Vacant possession could be had.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

For further particulars apply to:
MULLA & MULLA,
Attorneys for the Vendors.
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay. 300

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients have contracted to take an assigment from RUNCHHORDDASS HANSRAJ and AMIDAS HANSRAJ of the leasehold property hereunder described. All persons who may have any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or out of the said property of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lease, lien, whatsoever, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Purchase will be completed without regard to any such right, title interest claim or demand, if any, and the same shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Churni Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 481 square yards or there abouts and now actually admeasuring 510 square yards and being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 687, 37, 99 and 91, New Nos. 3148, 235 783 and 795, Old Survey Nos. 567, 2567, 576, 566 and 566 and New Survey Nos. 7867, 7910 and 7867 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Balkrishna Harischandra and others, on or towards the West by the said Churni Road, on or towards the South by the property of Gulabdas Bhagvandas Javeri and Maganlal Bhagvandas Javeri and on or towards the North by the property of Kanji Gokuldas being a portion of the common passage and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes with other property under D. Ward No. 1910 (2) and Street No. 1A and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Lessee.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1920.
DUBASH & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. KISSONDAS JAGMOHANDAS and ISHVERLAL JAGMOHANDAS and Bai JAVERBAI, widow of Mr. Jagmohandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy and proving executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said Mr. Jagmohandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, all of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property whether by way of sale, gift, mortgage, charge, inheritance, bequest, trust, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Girgaum in the Oart called Kolwadi, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, admeasuring two hundred and eighty-one decimal point sixty-two square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 61-335-61-335 and 335, Collector's New Nos. 626 and 2163, Old Survey No. 612 and 612, New Survey No. 1/7958 and 7958, and in the Books of the Municipality under Ward No. 243 (1), Street No. 14, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Luxmibai, widow of Dadaba Narayan, on or towards the South by the vacant land belonging to Government, on or towards the West by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line and on or towards the North partly by a common passage and partly by the Vendor's property secondly hereinafter described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of Pension and Tax Tenure, situate at Girgaum in the Oart called Kolwadi, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one hundred and nine decimal point thirty-five square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 61 and New No. 606 and Old Survey No. 612 and New Survey No. 7932, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the South by the property belonging to the Vendor's firstly hereinbefore described, on the West by the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Line, on the East partly by the property of Dayaram Dadoba and partly by a common passage and partly by the said property of the Vendor's firstly hereinbefore described and on the North by the property belonging to the Government Cattle Pound the messuage and tenement thereon, being assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 243 (2) and Street No. 15, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants.

Bombay, dated this 13th day of April, 1920.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.
339

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ABDULLA REHEMTULA, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to my client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property whether by way of sale, gift, inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at No. 99, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground forming portion of a very large piece of land bearing Collector's New Survey No. 3072, of which Mr. Abaji Bhasker is the Fazandar, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mhatarpakhady Road, Mazagon, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,528 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 5810 and Street No. 27, and bounded on or towards the West by the Mhatarpakhadi Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by the Oart of Gokuldas Madhavji on or towards the South by the property now of Rose Abren and on or towards the North by the property now of Manekbai Peroshaw Jeejeebhoy.

Bombay, dated this 20th day of April, 1920.

DOWLATRAO JAYARAM MANTRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.
340

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF JOHN ROBERT INSELL. .... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866 that all persons having any claim against the late JOHN ROBERT INSELL, late an assistant Signal and Interlocking Engineer of the G.I.P. Railway Company, Bombay, of 38 Lambeth Avenue Malveru, Melbourne in the County of Victoria in Australia deceased, who died at 38 Lambeth Avenue Melbourne aforesaid on the 9th day of May, 1919, and Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, on the 25th day of March, 1920, to Isaac Westley Stokes, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Walton Hemming Liley the executor named in the Will of the said deceased are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to Messrs. Little & Co. Solicitors for the abovenamed Administrator at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the asset having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amounts owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Messrs. Little & Co., the Attorneys of the abovenamed Administrator.

Dated this 19th day of April, 1920.
LITTLE & Co.,
Attorneys for Isaac Westley Stokes the Administrator in Bombay of the estate and effects of John Robert Insell, deceased.
316

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. HIRACHAND AMERSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever to the property or any part thereof, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 1, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Samuel Street (formerly called Shamji Hassaji Street), in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 106 and 6/9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 1279, New No. 7025, Old Survey No. 612 and New Survey No. 2229, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1626, Street Nos. 84-88, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Samuel Street, on or towards the West and North by the property formerly of Ludha Virji and now of Gulam Hussein Alibhai and on or towards the South by the property of Tejpal Rowji.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1920.
DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
350

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that (1) Bai ATLO..E, widow of John Gabru Ghosal (2) ZUJIN JOHN GHOSAL and (3) ROBERT JOHN GHOSAL, of Vile Parle, District Thana have contracted to sell to (1) Shaha Velji Bansi and (2) Mr. Moreshwar Keshav Dixit of Bandra who in their turn have contracted to sell to H. F. King, Esqr., the undermentioned property free from incumbrances. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title interest, claim or demand to in or upon the said property by way of indenture, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the address given below within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Inami land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2,665 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing the following survey Nos. of Vile Parle, District Thana.

S. No.	Pot No.	Faini No.	Ground Area Gunthas.	Assessment.
86	11	0	9 3/4	1 6 0
88	0	9/2	11 1/4	0 8 6

and bounded by on the East by the property of Inamdar of Vile Parle, on the East, by the property of Mr. C. B. Kora, on the South by the property of Mr. Hiralal Chotalal, and on the North by the property of Mr. Bal Mukund Govind Ram.

H. F. KING.
King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Fort, April 1920. 323

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament, dated 17th May, 1915 of Haji Abdulla Hussen, late of bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants piecegoods merchants and landlord, residing at Memon Moholla and also at Bandra outside the Fort of Bombay. ... . Deceased

HAJI USMAN HAJI ISMAIL and MAHOMED HAJI HARON KADWANI, both of Bombay, Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Memon Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay, the two of sole surviving executors named in the said Will of Haji Abdulla Hussein ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probates.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, KNIGHT, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATELL
Registrar.

The 25th day of March, 1920.
Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL,
302 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SANKLIBAI, widow of Bhaishanker Narberam Mehta, late of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, without occupation ..... Deceased.

MOHANLAL NARBHERAM MEHTA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, brother-in-law of the deceased and uncle of Laxmibai, minor daughter of the said deceased ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOSEPH JOHN HEATON, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixth day of April in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 6th day of April, 1920.
Mr. M. NARBHERAM MEHTA,
Petitioner-in-Person.
349

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction sale of Nine very Valuable Building Sites at Sandhurst Road East and Nowroji Hill Estate.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st April 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on Plot No. 2 the following plots for a period of 999 years:—

LOT No. 1:—A very valuable building site known as Plot No. 1 Sandhurst Road Estate, having a frontage of 67 feet on Sandhurst Road and a similar frontage on the proposed 40 feet road in the rear area 819 square yards Lot Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 same as above.

LOT No. 6.—A very valuable corner plot known as Plot No. 106 having frontage of about 300 feet on Sandhurst Road, Chinch Bunder Road and the proposed 40 feet road area 1,179 square yards.

LOT No. 7:—A corner site known as Plot No. 2 Nowroji Hill Estate area about 609 square yards having a frontage of about 150 feet on Chinch Bunder and the proposed road.

LOT No. 8:—A valuable plot known as Plot No. 11 A Nowroji Hill Estate area about 661 square yards with the frontage of 70 feet on Chinch Bunder Road.

LOT No. 9:—A corner plot known as Plot No. 12 Nowroji Hill Estate area about 627 square yards on a frontage of about 140 feet.

Shops and godowns will be allowed to be built on these plots, pahanis, will also be allowed in the Rooms. These plots are so centrally situated that there is a very great demand for godowns.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plans and agreement of sale apply to the Trust Engineer at Improvement Trust Office or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT QUEEN'S ROAD, OPPOSITE THE MARINE LINES STATION, FACING THE SEA, KNOWN AS NAVROZ BAG.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds and Properties and pursuant to the leave and authority granted in Suit No. 140 of 1897, dated the 10th day of January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on FRIDAY the 23rd April, 1920, sell by Public Auction on the premises, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (the tax having been redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements and houses standing thereon, situate at Queen Road in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 260 square yard or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 75, New No. 680, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 8419 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward C., Nos. 2286, 2287, 2288, and 2289, and Street No. 155 1, 2 and 3, and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Nowroji Byramji Santok, now of Chaterbhuj Jiwandas, on the West by the Government vacant land beyond which is the Queen's Road, on the North by the property formerly of Dossabhoy Byramji Pesikaka, and now of Sher Mahomed Yusuf Sowdagar, on the South by the property of Cooverbai widow of Muncherji Dubash and now of Mohanlal Purshotamdas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors at Hornby Road, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred sigram by P. B. Press and one pony with harness.
1 4 seater Overland with Taxi metre.

AUCTION SALE OF 54 CASES TOILET AND LAUNDRY SOAP.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Joosub Meherally and Sons, 201, Chapel Road, Bandora.

Ex. S. S. "Totai Maru."

G. O. B. 1/5—5 cases each containing 8 gross sluving bobbins.

Ex. S. S. "Indus Maru."

G. O. B. 6/10—6 cases each containing 8 gross sluving bobins.

AUCTION SALE OG FREEN TEA.

On Saturday, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Chandri Coolamrasool and Sons of Lahore.

74 chests Gam Hao Green Tea.
26 chests Tein Heong Green Tea.
1 chest Green Tea.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF HOTEL FURNITURE.

On TUESDAY the 27th, WEDNESDAY the 28th and THURSDAY the 29th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wallace Street, Fort, the whole of the Hotel furniture, billiard table, ceiling fans etc. of the "Savoy Hotel" consisting of very valuable plain and carved teak and blackwood F. P. furniture specially made to order by Ahmed Dewjee and Bros., consisting of drawing room suites, bed room and office furniture, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, partition screen, etc., best glass and crockeryware and platedware, cutlery 2 full size slate billiard tables, by "John Roberts" with brass hanging lamps, balls, cues, walking board etc., one sweet toned Indian standard grand piano (Marcks and Co.), nearly new, electric ceiling fans, large gas stove, large net case, large counter, partition screen, one large English clock, aluminium and copper utensils, one typewriter by Hendreson, large ice box, etc., etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, 1920 and on the following days, each day at 1 p.m., (S.T.) at Kamshet Station (G. I. P. Ry).

An Assortment of contractors plant, tools and stores, lately in use on the construction of Shiramta Dam and the property of Messrs. Pauling and Co., Ld.,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSE-FURNITURE, RICH GLASSWARE, ELECTROPLATE WARE, SILVER, WARE, SWEET-TONED BABY'S SEMI-GRAND PIANO BY S. ROSE & CO., Etc., the property of A. Stephans, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 25th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Ridge Road Mala-Hill opposite the "Cliff" valuable household furniture, consisting of dining table dining chairs, meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter mirrored sideboard, chesterfield drawing room suite, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinet, writing and dressing tables dressing cheval glass, fancy teapoys, sweet toned baby's Semi-grand piano by S. Rose & Co., leather arm chairs lady's chairs, carpet, matting electro plate ware silver ware, ice-chest, very rich glassware and dinner service etc., etc.

The property of A. Stephanos, Esq., of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

N.B.:— We draw the particular attention of the intending purchasers for the above furniture.

SALE AT 9 A.M. (S.T.)
BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY RICH GARDEN CONSISTING OF FERNS, ADIANIUMS, LICKALA, GARANDIS, PALMS, CISSUPUS, BEGONIAS AND A VERY LARGE SELECTED QUANTITY OF WELL-SELECTED PLANTS, ETC, ETC. THE PROPERTY OF A. STEPHANOS, ESQ., OF MESSRS. RALLI BROS.,

On SUNDAY, the 25th April 1920, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the morning, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Ridge Road, Malabar, opposite the Cliffe, the following:—

A very rich garden consisting of Ferns, Adianiums, Lickala, Garandis palms, Cissupus, Begonias, Kemalia, Sanderium Abylopacmum, Lindenii and a large quantity of well-selected plants, gardens tools, etc.

The property of A. Stephanos Esq., of Messrs Ralli Bros.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

N. B.—We draw the particular attentions of the owners of the bungalows for this garden.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ARTISTIC HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO, VERY RARE ENGLISH CUT-GLASS AND COLOURED GLASSWARE ONE MOTOR CYCLE ETC., THE PROPERTY OF E. S. W. MILES, SECRETARY, BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION LTD.

On THURSDAY, the 29th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at 2nd floor of Wellesley House, opposite the Bandstand, Cooperage very valuable household handsome artistic furniture by Devji Canji and Roberts, consisting of Oval sliding dining table dining chairs meatsafe, dinner waggon, dumb-waiter, sideboard, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, corner cabinets easy chairs, rocking chairs, dressing and writing tables, clothes and gown presses, zoonda almiras, chiffoniers, jardineers, palm stands, clothes basket teakwood and iron cots, fancy teapoys, sweet-toned solid ron-framed cottage piano by John Brinsmead, hatstands, towel horses, washing tables, rich English cut glass and coloured glassware rich cut glass tantalus, table ornaments, chicks curtains ice-chest etc., etc., one motor cycle with side car by Harley Davison.

The property of E. S. W. Miles Esq., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trades Association Ltd.,

Catalogues will be printed and the property will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS PERSIAN CARPETS AND RUGS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Room:—

A consignment of 94 pieces Kermani, Shirazes and Bashdadi carpets, rugs, juhuls and saddle, bags of superior work and designs in various sizes.

Carpets are on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 320 SHARES OF THE ALCOCK ASHDOWN & CO., LTD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 21st April, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52 Medows Street, by order of Messrs. Poonamchand Dhoormal and Co., and on account and at the risk of Sheth Ismail Gora,

320 Shares of the Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4069.

AUCTION SALE OF WOOD, SCRAP IRON, CANVAS, ETC., AND ONE LOT PROVISION, OILMAN'S STORES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th April, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the P. and O. Coy., Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—

One lot scrap iron, galvanized cutting, canvas, empty bottles, pipe, empty casks; Iron tank, life belts, electric gear, old linen, etc.; etc.

ALSO

One lot provisions, oilman's stores consisting of Bovril, beef, meat, cocoa-milk, ox tail, mustard; arrowroot, essence of chicken and mutton, choclate powder, etc. etc.

Purchasers will have to pay, whatever Customs Duty, etc., that may be due.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 23rd April 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. Nos. 612, Case No. 29 Chorgali, Parel.

Building St. Nos. 10, 11-12 13-14, 16, 17A Case Nos. 38, 39, 40, 209, Kalapani Ripon Road and Haines Road.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AND PLANT, METAL, PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS (RAILWAY MATERIALS) HARDWARE TOOLS, MISCELLANEOUS STORES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from The Controller (Sales) Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 4th May, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. at Hajee Bunder Sewri the following goods:

Bellows Smith, Bends for Pipes with Sockets and Couplings, Blocks die of different sizes; Brackets Iron Holders with pins complete for Pack Saddles, 2500. Bricks Fire, Chisels, for Plane Peughing, Clamps, Chucks American for Pipes; Cups Oil Side Glass with gauge; Cutters tins, G. I. Drums, Frames Wooden Windows and Doors Fasteners Belt, T Guides, Hooks Punkha Brass 1258. Hooks Punkah Iron 2907, 5000 Handles Wooden for Shovels, Hammers, Axes etc., Knives Jack; Locks Iron; Panes Glass, Post wire entanglements, Punches, G. I. Pipes, Rings Iron for Boarings 1991 Saddles, Pack, Shoes Iron, Shoes Horse Iron, Tanks, 124 Wheels Barrows.

MACHINERY.

1 Crushers Stone 15 Curb Wells, 3 Engines Oil.
3 Portable Engine, 1 Hammer Steam.
1 Machine Brick Making, Machine hand drilling, 3 Mills Mortar.
10 Pumps Centrifugal 6 Pumps hand.
14 Pumps Ship, 1 Silencer for Oil engine.
3 Winches without boilers.

METALS.

Iron Plates, Chain, Plates mild steel, sheets iron corrugated, zinc Slabs.

PERMANENT WAY MATERIALS.

8750 Dog Spikes, 6000 Fish plates, 2314 Rails double headed, 13ft. to 26 ft. 445 Sleepers M. G.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance must be paid for and goods removed by the 17th May, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1920.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under the instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Ry. Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneer will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY 21st inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels consisting of Bales of Piece Goods, one lot of tin. water pipes, cases of ammunition boots, brass cocks, motor horns, electric fuses, macaroni, glass bangles, motor tyres, sporting goods, cricket, hockey and foot balls, 6 big saws, bags of gum arabica, paint, khat indigo, Moradabad ware, leather laces and shoes, thread twine, betel nuts, haberdashery, saddles, essences of lemon rubber rings tiger skins mounted bicycle, holdalls, grain, raisins, trunks and boxes, old clothing, brass enamelled, alluminium and copperware, umbrellas, cement, gas cylinders, sawing machines, weed and Deck chairs, etc., etc.,

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

SALE ON FRIDAY THE 23RD APRIL, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BARBHAYA MOHOLLA OR NAGDEVI STREET.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd April, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will, under instructions from the mortgagees of the property and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagors, Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai the continuing trustees of the Indenture of Trust dated the 3rd day of September, 1900, and made between Frederick York Smith the Surviving Executor of the last will and testament of the late Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Kt., C.S.I., of the 1st part, Ranchhoddas Bapubhai of the 2nd part and the said Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Jagmohandas Mangaldas Nathubhai of the third part and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 15th day of December, 1914, and expressed to be made between the said Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and Purshotamdas Mangaldas Nathubhai of the one part and Heerji Ghelabhai and Velji Lakhamsey of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground of which Ranchhoddas Madhowdas is the Fazendar containing by admeasurement 266 and two third square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2110, with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon and which said premises were assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under No. 23 and now under Ward No. 274, Street Nos. 320—324, situate in Bombay at and on the west side of Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street, without the Fort in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and bounded on or towards the North by the property belonging to the estate of Dhobi Morar Gorjhan deceased, on or towards the South by the property of Khimji Oodhavji, on or towards the East by the public Road or Barbhaya Moholla or Nagdevi Street and on or towards the West partly by the house of Purmanand Bhugwan and partly by the house of Khimji Oodhavji, which said piece of land, messuage or tenement and premises were formerly in the occupation of Bapubhai Visram and others and are now in the occupation of Ranchhoddas Bapubhai and others.

Further particulars printed conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds and papers relating to the property can be had of Messrs. Malvi Modi Runchoddas & Co. Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office, at Medows Street, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 760 TENS JANGHARI GHEE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Chotalal Vadilal at his godown near Darupitha at Gothtanki, Dana Bunder and on account and at the risk of Khoja Esmail Khimji Poonjee.

760 tins Janghari ghee.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st April, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

GRAND OPERA SEASON

RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COMPANY

TO-NIGHT "MIGNON"

22nd.—PAGLIACCI AND CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA.
23rd.—DEMON.
24th. IL TROVATORE.
25th.—PEARL FISHERS.
26th.—MADAME BUTTERFLY.
27th.—LA JUIVE.
28th. ROMEO AND JULIET.
29th.—BARBER OF SEVILLE.
30th.—AIDA.
1st May. FAUST.
2nd.—LA TOSCA.
3rd.—CARMEN.
4th.—RIGOLETTO.
5th—LA BOHEME.

MATINEE 24 AT 5 "RIGOLETTO"
OVERTURE AT 9-30 EACH NIGHT.

NOTE.

SPECIAL MOTORS.

At the close of all shows during the season. The Phoenic Taxi and Transport Service Ltd. will place 30 of their newly arrived cars to take Patrons towards Malabar Hill Byculla and Fort (as far as Colaba Reclamation) and charges will be made in the basis of 12 annas a mile on the estimated distance for which booking will be made during the first and second interval in R.O.H. Garden on receipt of oash.

SPECIAL TRAMS.

At the close of all shows during the season.

TWO CARS will be awaiting to take Patrons to Colaba via Bori Bunder from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

ONE CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

TWO CARS to Prince's and Victoria Docks on the newly constructed line from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus WHICH IS OPPOSITE TO ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Proceeding on Sandhurst Road, crossing Charni Road, Duncan Road, Doongri Road and Elphinstone Bridge.

Night Prices: Stalls Rs. 10 and 7. Dress Circle Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3. Gallery Rs. 2, Boxes from Rs. 90 downwards.

Matinee Prices: Stalls Rs. 7 and 5. Dress Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2 Gallery Re. 1, Boxes at prices based upon about Rs. 7 per seat.

BOXES AND SEATS FOR THE ABOVE WHOLE SEASON AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT.

BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.
(Balcony Seats can also be booked.)

NOTE—Owing to unforseen circumstances "Demon" will be played on the 23rd inst. Istead of "Barber of Seville" which will be played on the 29th inst.

Patrons who have booked their seat for 23rd can either attend "Demond" or ask for Refund: They can also rebook their seats for "Barber of Seville."

PICTURE PROGRAMME.
WED., THURS. & FRIDAY
AT 6-30 P.M.

"When a Woman Strikes"

A Western Melodrama with punch in every scene.

The outdoor life of our Westerners has never been depicted in a more realistic manner than it is in "When a Woman Strikes."

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

GRATIS & POST FREE.

"Dr. Paul's Guide to Health" and "How to make Scented Hair Oils, Perfumes etc at Home at a very cheap Cost" will be sent free Write clearly and mention this Paper.

S. PAUL & CO., *Chemists*,
4, Hospital, St., Dharamtola, CALCUTTA.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"Margarita Fischer"

When Margarita Fischer has an unlimited wardrobe and a part of the pertest of pert flappers, who steals her sister's lovers', lures the false Count to destruction, and elopes with Billy, the nice boy next door, who shares her adventures, we know we are sure of sympathy and laughter from our patrons morning, noon, or night—they must laugh. The impeccable Margarita is really excellent in this delightful drama.

"Molly, Go Get'Em"

which depicts the delightfully unconventional adventures of an indiscreet sister who is "misunderstood."

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
9-30 at 9-30
THE
Leyland Hodgson Revue
COMPANY
30 CLEVER ARTISTES 30
DIRECT FROM THE PRINCIPAL LONDON THEATRES
New Songs—new Dresses—new Dances

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY April 21st
"ODDS & ENDS"
A HOTCH-POTCH ENTERTAINMENT

THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY
April 22nd, 23rd and 24th
"The House that Jerry Built"
From the Palladium Theatre, London.
(By Arrangement with Lew Lake, Esq.)

MATINEE, DAY, APRIL 25TH
"JERRY & Co."
London's most Successful Revue.
PLANS at ROSE & Co.,
up-to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. plans for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction at the Theatre'
NO CINEMA AT 6-30 TO-DAY.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

"Charlie Chaplin"
IN THE
"Charlie at the Show"
CHARLIE CHAPLIN at his best.
And 4th & 5th Episodes of

"THE IRON TEST."

VITAGRAPH'S newest high power Serial will thrill you throughout its 15 EPISODES
This Week 4th & 5th Episodes
ANTONIO MORENO
AND
CAROL HOLLOWAY
CENTRE OF THRILLING ADVENTURE.

Cinema Majestic

Has the pleasure of Presenting
THIS WEEK
A great Indian Masterpiece
Shri Rama Janma
A page from the great Indian Epic "Ramayana" produced by the Hindoostan Film Co
YOU
WITH ALL YOUR FAMILY MEMBERS
Are reminded of this fact.
Four Houses daily: 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30
NEXT WEEK
Another Super Production by the Kohinoor Film Company
SATEE PARVATI
OR
DAKSHA YAGNA

Perils of Thunder Mountain

Players Nearly Scorched in Sacrificial Scene in Hindu Den

John Davis and his sweetheart Ethul Carr were occupying adjoining rooms in a San Francisco hotel. When they awoke they found themselves bound and helpless in the power of fanatics. Rainface, an Indian, faithful retainer of the two, to save the life of his master had killed Ram Chander, the leader of a fanatic Hindu band on a previous occasion. It is to avenge this deed that these two are doomed to death by fire as a sacrificial offering to the gods. This thrilling scene is seen in the two episodes screened this week.

LARRY SEMON IN DULL CARE
A high-class Vitagraph Comedy in two parts
Prince of Wales at Windsor and Eton.
TOPICAL BUDGET & UNIVERSAL SCREEN MAGAZINE
Shows at 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD, WEST.

AMUS

IMPE

THE PREMIER PALACE of

BESSIE L

The winsome Star in

Carolyn of The Corn

A delightful story with demure, dai Bessie Love as Carolyn, a wistful, gentle optimistic little soul, whose cheerful philosophy and yearning for affection, transform the lines of older characters and shows a love problem that had been dead-locke almost before she was born.

PATHE REVIEW

The Enchanted Crystal of the Screen.

PATHE GAZETTE

Lastest & Best Film News.

Sillysally at the Zoo. Comic Cartoon

Time:—7, 8-45 & 10 p. m. daily. Saturdays & Sundays Matinee at 5 p. m. Extra show on Sundays 3-30 p. m.

Imperial

Always a Good Show.

Commencing Saturday 24th April

"The Black Secret"

A Serial of a Thousand Sensations featuring Pearl White, the Serial Queen.

EMPRESS

THEATRE

Showing this Week

Tractors at Work.

MODERN METHODS OF PLOUGHING

AND HARROWING FOR INDIA.

Think Imperially

When you think of buying a typewriter, think imperially!

Patriotism and prudence alike point to the 'Empire' as the only machine for you.

Rs. 250.

Fix on an 'Empire' and you fix on the best.

Send for Free Descriptive Booklet.

Empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

ACHES.

IN THEBONES

No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

Oman's

CYPRESS SALVE

(rub it on and rub out the pain)
Get a package to-day
Rs. 1-4-0 by post free

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO
3 Sk. Memon St., Market, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Facinating Popular Melodrama

"The Silver King"

atch the fancy of the Cinema-loving Public of Bombay as it has years past in every other civilised country of the world.

day full of intense, gripping situations and soul-appealing pathos.

"The Silver King"

r proud presentation to their Patrons by Messrs. K. D. and Brothers.

ow an established fact that the

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

one but the choicest and the finest of Standard Films, regardless of cost.

e splendid 5 Reel Society Drama will easily be classed with the great and ful Films you have been accustomed to see these three months past at this popu- d central rendezvous of cultured classess, and enlightened masses, of the City.

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows Daily, 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

tes—Box Rs. 2; Sofas Re 1; First class 12 Annas; Upper Row 8 Annas; Second ass 6 Annas; Third class 2 Annas.

Important to Showmen

ATTRACT CROWDS AT THE DOOR

AND

Make up the loss caused by Cheap Productions—Indian or Foreign—by arrangements

WITH

Patankar, Friends & Co.

PROMISE YOUR AUDIENCE

A Show of their Superb New Production

"SHAKUNTALA"

Admired and patronised by the citizens of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in spite of an earlier production of the same name acted by Western celebrities.

"STINGER—STUNG." A social play full of thrills, adventures and grief scenes is also available.

Apply to—

Patankar, Friends & Co.

257, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY, No. 3.

Telephone No. 1555. Cable Address :—" FEEDER," BOMBAY.

N. B.—Please note that Patankar, Friends & Co. have neither any Branch nor have anything to do with the Kohinoor Cinema Film Co.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Livepool. April 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
April	25.32— 4
May	
June	25.51+ 8
July	
Aug.	
Sept.	24.43+21
Oct.	24.00+33
Nov.	23.62+30
Dec.	23.38+24
Jan.	
Feb.	
Mar	23.02+39

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, April 19th

Months.	To-day's price.
May	25.59—27
July.	25.32—11
Oct.	24.30+ 8
Jan	23.36+21

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York April 15th

Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports	17,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	19,000
" " to Continent	5 000
Futures at New York May	41.85
" " July	39.48
" " Oct.	35.83
Spot Cotton at New York	43.00
" " Orleans	41.50
Futures at New Orleans May	40.65
" " Oct.	35.61
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	16
Demand Bills	3.86.75
Silver Commercial Bars	118

New York, April 16th.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	103,000
Week's Exports to Great Britain	48,000
Week's Exports to France and Continent	54,000
Week's Exports to Japan	12,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports	1,191 000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports	1,122,000

New York. April 19th.

Futures at New York May	41.65+40
" " July	39.48+37
" " Oct.	36.29—71

MONEY MARKET.

London, April 17th.

Rents 3%	57
Bar Silver Spot	68 1/2
" 2 months hence	64 7/8

Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on Indian buying. Firm.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent since 15th instant.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	6 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	7
" " " 6 "	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	4 1/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/4
Consols 2½%	45 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	63
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	57 1/4
Government Securities 3%	48
Exc. On London at Paris, France	65.55

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£78
Hongkong Bank	£124
National Bank	£57½

WAR LOANS.

London, April 17th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£83 3/4
Victory Loan 4 %	£76
5 % New	£86 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, April 17th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs Nominal	94
Australian—61lbs. Nominal	98
Wheat Afloat to U. K. Qrs.	1,220,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship April-May Quoted	£42
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex Ship April May Sellers	£39
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex Ship Apl.-May London Nearest Value	£42½
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Apl.-May Nearest Value	£37
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) April-May Buyers	£15
Toria Rapeseed:—April May Antwerp Buyers	£40

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£110
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£103
Copper Braziers	£173
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	57

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	12/6
Do. Do. July Value	12/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	84
Do. Do Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	84/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-Juue Sellers	2/3
Plantation First Latex Crepe April Paid	2/1 3/4
Tone:—Easier.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 20.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 497 for Fully Good Broach July-August, and fluctuated a rupee each way. The price then settled down to Rs. 495/96 and remained quiet but steady for some time, the quotation for April-May being about Rs. 3 lower than July August. At 3 p.m., the rate for the latter delivery was Rs. 496. Towards the close the price declined to Rs. 493 on easier advices from New York, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 491. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 490 advanced to Rs. 492, and closed at Rs. 49.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate. Stapled lots continue chiefly in demand.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Broach		April May	490
Fully Good M. G. Broach		July Aug.	490
Fully Good M.G. Bengal		May	281
" " "		July	295
Fine Oomras		May	365
" "		July	374

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARDS.

QUOTATIONS, 20th APRIL 1920.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G Bengal		May	294
Fully Good M.G Bengal		July	295
Fully Good M.G. Broach		April-May	490
Fine M.G. Oomras		May	369
" " "		July	376

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	--	310	290	270	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	--	310	290	270	--
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	410	390	365	--	--
Central P. No. 1	456	440	395	--	--
M.G. Central No. 2	440	420	385	--	--
M.G. Broach	--	535	515	500	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 19th April 1920:

Cotton	9,875 Bales.
Wheat	2,659 Cwts.
Linseed	7 083 "
Rape etc	7,067 "
Gingellyseed	1,730 "
Poppyseed	421 "
Groundnuts	1,171 "
Castorseed	1 249 "
Rice	21,320 "
Myrabollams	2.262 "
Cotttonseed	4,659 "
Mowrasseed	Nil
Gram	2,734 "
Jewar	400 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	987 "
Bajrirer	382 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 20th 1920, 4-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	59 0 0	8 7 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	58 0 0	7 15 0
" Karachi Bengs	59 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 14 0	12 6 0
" Cawnpore	11 12 0	12 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14 8 0	15 0 0
" Thin	13 12 0	14 5 0
Teilseed, White 85-15	95 0 0	19 0 0
Gajar 75-25	90 0 0	18 0 0
" Gajar 50-50	80 0 0	16 0 0
" Black	75 0 0	15 0 0
Poppyseed, White	13 12 0	14 4 0
Groundnuts	91 0 0	18 0 0
Mowrasseed	8 8 0	9 0 0
Barley	49 0 0	--
Castorseed	52 0 0	11 0 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	8 13 0	
Linseed May	14 13 0	

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 20th.

	Rates per lb. Rs. as. p.
Davids No. 10	1 3 9
Shapurji No 10½	1 3 3
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 5 0
Shapurji No. 6½	0 13 3
Japan	3 2 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 20th 1920

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 3 7/16
Bank Demand	2 3 1/2
Dos Acceptance 8m/s	2 4 5/8
Fcs. Demand	68¾
American Dollars	223
Hongkong	205½
Shanghai	129
Japan	107
Singapore	102

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, April 20.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 24-4-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/3 5/8.
D. D. on London 2/3½.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 5/8.
D. D. on Paris Frcs. 685.
Credit 3 Mas/a Frcs. 780.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 105½.
60 D/st. Japan Rs. 97.
American Cross Rate $3.95½.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 64.10
London Silver spot D. 65½.
London Silver forward D. 65 3/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22 99¼.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 91.
3½ per cent. Paper 58½.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm with good business passing.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 3050 N., By. Cotton 1675, By. Dyeing 4395, By. United 2380, Century 1505, Cent. India 5760, Colaba Land 3635, Crescent 772/8, Currimbhoy 1260, David 1900, Fazul 1880, Finlay 1635, Ind. Bleaching 320, Ind Malwa 740, Kastoorchand 3160, Kohinoor 4680, New Great 1230, Pearls 1437/8, Phoenix 1405 N., Shapurji 420, Simplex 1190, Swan 1630, Swadeshi 5900, Alcock 1250, By. Burma 820, By. Burma N. I. 310, Bt. Burma Petrol 24, By. Tramway 1140, By. Steam 522/8. Bundi Cement 60/8. Tata Ord. 190. Tata Defd. 1010, Tata Hydro 1200, Tata Oil 505, Scindia Steam 20 pr., Tata Bank 61.

DAVID MILLS CO.

The ordinary geeral meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held on Monday in the office of the Company Mr. R. D. Tata presiding. In the director's report for the period of nine months ended 31st December, 1919, it was stated that the net profit was Rs. 26,16,029-6-2. From this amount Rs. 3,73,606-6-1, would have to be deducted on account of loss incurred during the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,42,423-0-1. Further, out of the sum of Rs. 2,28,359-6 shown as doubtedful debt in last year's report, a sum of Rs. 2,23,359-6 would have to be written off from this year's profit, Rs. 5,000 only being recovered. The balance after deducting this sum would thus stand at Rs. 20,19,063-10-1. Out of this sum, the directors had carried to depreciation account: on machinery Rs. 2,00,000; on buildings, Rs. 50,000; equalisation of dividend fund Rs. 2,00,000; provident fund capital account Rs. 17,149-9; provident fund contributors' account Rs. 7,850-7; workmen's welfare fund, Rs. 1,00,000; bonus to staff, Rs. 25,000; income tax and other taxes provision account Rs. 3,50,000; total, Rs. 9,50,000; which left available for disposal Rs. 10,69,063-10-1. This sum the directors recommend appropriating as under:—(1) To payment of dividend for the nine months ended 31st December, 1919, at Rs. 130 per share, free of income tax, Rs. 10,14,000; (2) carried forward to next year's account, Rs. 55,063-10-1. It would be noticed that a sum of Rs. 2,00,000 had this year been carried to a new fund called the equalisation of dividend fund. The directors trust that they would regard this result with much satisfaction. Throughout the period under report, the demand for their yarn from China and other markets continued strong and good rates were realised for yarn while while cotton remained comparatively cheap. The prospects for the current year were equally good and their yarn had been sold well ahead and cotton covered against the same at favourable prices. The directors regret that their anticipation last year of being able to work some looms had not been yet dealised mainly owing to the moulders' strike in England, 900 looms with the preparatory machinery had been already installed and were awaiting the arrival from England of a few important items of shafting and gearing to start work. Welfare work continues to be done satisfactorily at the mills, and the popularity of the day and night classes, reading classes, co-operative societies and stores and creche was increasing. A housing scheme for the operatives was also under consideration.

STANDARD MILLS CO.

The ordinary general meeting of the above company was held in the same office when again Mr. R. D. Tata presided. The directors report for the nine months ended 31st December, 1919, showed a net profit of Rs. 15,41,311-7-9 which with Rs. 29,867-6-3 carried forward from last year's account made Rs. 15,91,448-14-2. Out of this sum, the directors have carried; To depreciation account:—On machinery, Rs. 1,25,000; on buildings, Rs. 25,000; equalisation of dividend fund. Rs. 3,00,000; provident fund capital account Rs. 20,625-7; provident fund Rs. 9,374,9; workmen's welfare fund, Rs. 1,00,000; bonus to staff, Rs. 31,000; income tax and other taxe sprovision account, Rs. 2,00,000; total Rs. 8,11,000; which left for disposal Rs. 7,80,449-14-2. Out of this sum, Rs. 1,92,000 had already been paid as adinterim dividend for three months ended 30th June, 1910, at Rs. 80 per whole share and Rs. 20 per quarter share. The directors recommended appropriating the balance of Rs. 5,88,448-14-2 as under:—(1) To payment of dividend for the six months ended 31st December, 1919, at Rs. 220 per share on 2,031 whole shares and Rs. 55 per share on 1,476 quarter shares, free of income tax, (making in all Rs. 300 per whole share and Rs. 75 per quarter share for the nine months ended 31st Decembber, 1919,) Rs. 5,28,000; (2) to be carried forward to next year's account Rs. 60,448-14-2. It would be noticed that a sum of Rs. 3,00,000 had this year been carried to a new fund called the equalisation of dividend fund. The directors trust that they would regard this result as satisfactory. Throughout the period under report, the demand for theirg goods continued brisk and high rates were realised for cloth and yarn while cotton remained comparatively cheap. The prospects for the current year were equally good.

The same remarks were made as regards welfare work and housing scheme for the operatives of the mills as in the other report.

The report was adopted and passed, a dividend being declared and retiring directors being re-elected and auditors were appointed.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND CO.

The following report on gold and silver is issued by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., dated London 18th March, 1920.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £117,660,015, another substantial increase, on this occasions of £2,310,435.

The lesser amount of gold on offer this week was acquired for South America, the Straits Settlements, the United States and the Trade, at prices more or less approximating the parity of the American exchange.

New York reports that $2,100,000 in gold have been engaged for shipment or shipped to South America.

SILVER.

The large amounts of melted coin sent to this market for sale, the coiners of buyers on account of China, and the uncertainty created by the vacillations of the United States exchange combined to continue, though to a lesser degree, the downward movement which was so marked a feature of the preceding week. The lowest point was reached yesterday—65½d. and 66d. for cash and forward delivery respectively—several pence under the parity with New York. To-day some support came from that quarter, and a smart rally ensued of 2¾d. in both quotations.

In considering the position of China with regard to silver, spot supplies seem to be on the increase, this rather suggests that the difficulties connected with the circulation of notes upcountry have been reduced. Saturation point might be reached temporarily, but it is probable that China will absorb silver in much larger quantities than it had been in the habit of doing previous to the War.

The following figures represent the imports of silver coin and bullion into India on Government account during the last three years (in ounces):—

United Kingdom 1916-17, 37,925,986; 1917-18, 7,788,547; 1918-19, 774,154.

Aden etc., 1916-17, 677,359; 1917-18, 832,678; 1918-19, 90,570.

Ceylon 1916-17, 100,819; 1917-18, 1,125,000; 1918-19, 225,000.

Straits Settlements 1916-17, 410,635; 1918-19, 2,599,446.

Hongkong 1916-17, 11,066,633; 1917-18, 1,493,435; 1918-19, 45,115,188.

Canada 1917-18, 350,914.

Australia 1916-17, 2,172,067; 1917-18, 4,165,592; 1918-19, 8,018,074.

New Zealand 1916-17, 299,844; 1917-18, 355,324; 1918-19, 158,651.

British Empire total 1916-17, 52,653,343; 1917-18, 16,111,490; 1918-19, 56,981,083.

Turkey 1916-17, 31,338; 1917-18, 10,454; 1918-19, 6,671.

Masket Territory 1917-18, 27,520.

Persia 1916-17, 1,015,275.

China (ex Hongkong and Macao) 1916-17, 52,799,340; 1917-18, 31,688,341; 1918-19, 3,846,963.

Japan 1916-17, 713,309; 1917-18, 180,075; U. S. of America 1916-17, 2,309,069; 1917-18, 31,386,675; 1918-19, 476,354,361.

Other countries 825.

Foreign countries total 1916-17, 56,869,156; 1917-18, 63,293,065; 1918-19, 180,207,995.

These statistics are remarkable in many respects. First as regards the grand total of the three years; this amounts to 426,116,132 equal to three quarters of the World's production during the period. The yearly average is no less than fifty-six times the average Government imports of the two preceding years. We may add that during these last mentioned years the average import on private account was 51,760,903 ounces as compared with an average of 7,135,082 during the three succeeding. It is fairly obvious that the people of India must have attempted to nullify the deprivation of private imports by freely melting down currency for their industrial needs. Second, notice should be taken of the wonderful way in which every available source of supply was ransacked to make up this total. Even the Maria Theresia currency of Arabia, the local coin of Persia, and the currency reserves of the United States of America. Third, extract the figures relating to China and a total of 146,009,900 ounces in reached. This is an enormous withdrawal from the currency of China, even though that country is one which calculates in vast figures. Surely here we lay our finger upon one reason why China has loomed so largely in the silver market during the past year. Although statistics are not yet available, it may be taken for granted that a large proportion at least of this exported metal has been replaced, and much gold has been imported in addition. Fourth, examine the table for omissions. The considerable imports into India overland have been left out. Doubtless the silver recorded as from Persia was received oversea, and not through Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Thibet, as well as other countries close to the Indian frontier must also have participated in the extraordinary movement of silver into the hands of the Indian Government during these remarkable years.

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(in lacs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation Feb. 29, 18,303; March 7, 18,244; March 15, 18,274.

Silver coin and bullion in India Feb. 29, 3,899; March 7, 3,864; March 15, 3,890.

Gold coin and bullion in India Feb. 29, 4,130; March 7, 4,204; March 15, 4,464.

Gold coin and bullion out of India Feb. 29, 464; March 7, 386; March 15, 110.

Securities (Indian Government) Feb. 29, 1,560; March 7, 1,560; March 15, 1,560.

Securities (British Government) Feb. 29, 8,250; March 7, 8,250; March 15, 8,250.

The coinage during the week ending 15th instant amounted to 83 lakhs of rupees.

The stock in Shanghai on the 6th instant consisted of about 32,700,000 ounces in sycee, 13,000,000 dollars, and 100 lakhs of silver bars and U. S. dollars, as compared with about 31,600,000 ounces is sycee, 12,000,000 dollars and 80 lakhs of silver bars and U. S. dollars on the 28th ultimo.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 7s. 2d. the tael. Quotations for bar silver p. oz. std.

March 12, 70d. cash 70.1/2d. 2 mos.
March 13, 70.1/8d. cash 70.1/2d. 2 mos.
March 15, 70.1/4d. cash 70.1/2d. 2 mos.
March 16, 67.7/8d. cash 68.1/8d. 2 mos.
March 17, 65.3/4d. cash 66d. 2 mos.
March 18, 68.1/4d. cash 68.1/2d. 2 mos.
Average 68.708d. cash 69.021d. 2 mos.
Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bar Gold per oz. fine 110s. 2d.

The quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are respectively 1.5/8d. and 2d. below those fixed a week ago.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 20th April 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Kenkon			
Maru No 3	Kobe	23-4	..N Y Kaisha
C/R Varzin.	N F	..	..Graham & Co
D/E Rhaldar	..	..	..Graham & Co
P Wartarna	Karachi	24 4	..K N & Co
G Lanka	Cannanore	N F	..K E C & Co
H Netravati	..	..	..K N & Co
L/N Syria	.. N F	K F	..M & Co
M Shinkai Maru	N F	15/17 4	..J M & Co
Q Kalpan	.. N F	N F	..N Padamasey

HARBOUR WALL.

Gouriand	.. N F	..	..K N & Co
Mahanadi	.. ..	20-4	..K N & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Aras	.. 2 Months	31-5	..T M & Co
Diatal	.. 4days	9-4	..Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Anglo	.. Antwerp	23 4	..W & A G & Co
12/ 3 Saigon			
Maru	.. Japan	N F	..O S Kaisha
3 Eamora	.. P Gulf	21-4	..M M & Co
5 Albert			
Cavaletto	.. Italy	17-4	..M I & Co
6 Ferrara.	Abadan	N F	..S W & Co
9 Shinyo			
Maru	.. Kobe	30-4	..N Y Kaisha
14 Zayaal	.. N F	N F	H S Shushtary Co
15 Vendro	.. Calcutta	..	..M I & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Karoa	.. Zanzibar	22-4	..M M & Co
N. Parvati	N F	17-4	..R E C & Co
4 Chakrata	..	N F	..M M & Co
5 Colaba	.. Antwerp	24-4	..M H & Co
8 C/o Naples	Calcutta	..	..W & A G & Co
14 Itola	.. Japan	24-4	..F M & Co
14 Gharinda	Japan	26-4	..M M & Co
O/S 11			
Aswold	..	..	..D R I M
15 J Eed			
H T Kandy	Suez	20-4	..W & A G & Co
16 Hunterhill	..	..	..W H G & Co
16 A T Vita	Santhampton	1-5	..M M & Co
17 Poliadora	Busra	..	..D R I H
17 Nankin	.. N F	N F	..M M & Co

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th April 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.789 Inches.
Temperature of Air	84.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.0 "
Dew Point	77.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.782 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	1.4 "
Maximum temparature of Air	90.3 "
Minimum do. do.	80.4 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.WNW.NNW.
Movement of Wind	139 Miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay mean time. Depth of water in all Docks:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in
	Apl.			Apl.		
Tues.	20	0 26a	29 11	20	m 5 49	13 8
					6 22a	16 10
Wed	21	m 0 21	28 6	21	m 6 22	13 7
		1 11a	29 10		7 7a	17 3
Thu.	22	m 1 5	28 1	22	m 7 11	13 11
		1 58a	29 4		7 55a	17 11
Fri	23	m 1 62	27 4	23	m 7 57	14 10
		2 48a	28 7		8 50a	18 8
Sat.	24	m 2 44	26 4	24	m 8 4	16 1
		3 43a	27 7		10 4a	19 4
Sun	25	m 3 48	25 4	25	m 9 50	17 6
		4 59a	26 6		11 42a	19 6
Mon.	26	m 5 6	24 8	26	m 11 1y	18 7
		6 4a	26 2			

April 20 (Tuesday) Sunrise 6h. 19m. Sunset. 6h. 57m.
" 21 (Wednesday) " 6h. 18m. " 6h. 57m.
" 22 (Thursday) " 6h. 17m. " 6h. 57m.
" 23 (Friday) " 6h. 16m. " 6h. 58m.
" 24 (Saturday) " 6h. 16m. " 6h. 58m.
" 25 (Sunday) " 6h. 15m. " 6h. 58m.
" 26 (Monday) " 6h. 14m. " 6h. 59m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April.	3d.	4h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	"	11d	6h.	54-2m p.m.
New Moon	"	19d.	3h.	13-1m. a.m
First Quarter	"	25d.	6h.	57-5m. p m

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th April, 1920 was 30.053 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid barometers the temperature correction is needed but comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make its comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 20.

A new western disturbance has given nearly general and snow in Kashmir. Rain has also occurred nearly generally in Konkan and locally in Assam, Malabar and North East Madras with a few falls in Bengal, Bombay Deccan and Mysore. The chief amounts:—Cherrapunji two inches, Dibrugarh a half, Dhubri, Dras one, Skardu, Marmagoa, Karwar a half, Belgaum one, Mysore, Trivandrum, Coimbatore a half and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th April, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight defect in the west of the division. Day temperature is above the average throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal except in lower Sind. Day temperature is above the average in Sind and rose to 109 deg. F. at Jacobabad yesterday. Night temperature is in defect at Jaipur, but is in excess at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in Central India West, but is in excess at Surat and Veraval. Day temperature is above normal in the north of the division. Dessa recording a maximum of 110 deg. F. and Ahmedabad 111 deg. F. Night temperature is lower than usual at Neemuch and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Raipur, but is in defect at Saugor. Both day and night temperatures are below normal in the south-eastern districts, the deficiency in the maximum being 9 deg. at Raipur and 13 deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.60in. of rain and Karwar 0.62in. Skies are clear or moderately clouded. Night temperature is below the average in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.95in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Belgaum, but is in defect at Sholapur. Day temperature is generally below the average, the maximum being nearly 20 deg. in defect at Nizamabad; night temperature is considerably below the average in east Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan and local in the south Bombay Deccan, Malabar and south-east Madras, the heaviest fall being 0.95in. at Belgaum. The western disturbance continues to give cloud in north-west India, where the air is much drier than usual. Day temperature is low over the greater part of Peninsula.

Weather is improving in the Peninsula, but a few showers are, again likely in Malabar, the Kinkan and the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th April, 1920:—

Rainfall has been nearly general in south Madras and Mysore and local in the Bombay Deccan and Assam. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal and south Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Dibrugarh three-quarters of an inch; Sibsagar, Tezpur a half; Mymensingh one; Mysore three-quarters; Madura, Salem a half; Ootacamund one and a half.

A fresh western disturbance is approaching and snow has fallen in Kashmir.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 20th APL. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Total, 1st Nov. to date	Rainfall Deficiency, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	0.21	--	--
Do. (19th)	95.1	77.4	64	0.21	--	-0.74
Jask	89.2	73.0	92	0.97	--	+2.85
Muskat	92.7	81.8	25	0.52	--	-3.08
PUNJAB—						
Multan	96.5	67.3	36	1.93	--	+0.27
Rawalpindi	85.7	52.0	22	2.63	--	-1.44
Lahore	98.1	58.6	28	3.25	--	-0.46
Bikaner	103.0	66.7	28	1.75	--	-0.41
Ambala	101.3	64.0	23	4.39	--	-1.84
Delhi	99.1	75.0	23	2.32	--	-0.91
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	105.7	73.9	23	2.10	--	+0.14
Mainpuri	106.9	69.2	33	1.43	--	-1.07
Jhansi	101.6	75.2	28	0.94	--	-0.97
Cawnpore	105.6	71.5	42	1.46	--	-0.82
Allahabad	107.1	71.6	31	1.04	--	-1.34
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	108.7	68.8	21	0.78	--	-0.45
Karachi	92.7	77.6	84	0.45	--	-1.22
Ajmer	98.0	58.9	20	2.64	--	+1.20
Jaipur	102.6	68.2	18	2.71	--	+1.06
Kotah	105.8	73.6	14	2.02	--	+0.60
Mount Abu	88	274.4	17	0.73	--	-0.48
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	105.6	71.1	56	0.12	--	-0.43
Dwarka	88.8	78.0	85	1.07	--	+0.34
Veraval	84.3	74.3	84	0.78	--	-0.31
Rajkot	105.8	73.4	63	2.10	--	+1.59
Bhavnagar Para	105.8	74.6	40	3.68	--	+3.11
Surat	99.8	74.7	74	4.06	--	+3.63
Ahmedabad	110.9	75.1	45	1.30	--	+0.90
Deesa	110.3	70.8	44	0.06	--	-0.47
Neemuch	103.1	66.8	12	3.31	--	+2.42
Indore	103.2	68.9	28	5.03	--	+3.91
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	100.9	75.7	33	1.32	--	-1.73
Saugor	103.2	74.9	11	0.69	--	-1.70
Hoshangabad	105.1	71.6	27	3.68	--	+1.71
Khandwa	107.5	78.9	24	6.64

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Oriental Government Security and Life Assurance Co., Ltd., 48th annual general meeting of shareholders at 4 p.m. at the head office, Oriental Buildings, Fort.

SATURDAY, April 24.

Extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association.

Domestic Occurance.

DEATH.

NASIRABADI:—Merwanji Beramji Nasirabadi, the proprietor of the Old Persian Bakery, the son of the late Mr. Peromji Merwanji Nasirabadi, and the son-in-law of the late Mr. Meheroon Nusserwan Framroze Yazadabadi of the Curzon Bakery. Funeral at 8-30 a.m., (S.T.) at his residence Irani House, Balaram Street, Grant Road.

SHIVAJI'S DEMOCRACY.

There will be a public lecture in Murarji Gokuldas Hall to-day, at 9 p.m., when Mr. Shamsunder Chakravarti (Bengal) will speak on "Shivaji's Democracy."

CITY'S DEATH ROLL.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay on Monday was 149 as against 209 on the corresponding day of last year. There were 6 attacks and 3 deaths from plague, 5 attacks and 1 death from small pox and 4 attacks and 4 deaths from influenza and Penumonia.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communique states:—

It is notified for general information that the London New York cross rate on the 19th instant was 395¼.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Unregistered letters for Guadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam Linga, Dubai, Bahrein and Bushire will be accepted at the General Post Office till 5-30 p.m., on the 21st April, 1920. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted till 4-30 p.m., on that day.

CABLE DELAYS.

The General Superintendent Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay, notifies the following delays on cablegrams:—

Bombay to London.—Urgent triple rates 16 hors.; Full rate ordinary 1 day; Deferred 2 days.

London to Bombay.—Urgent triple rates 10 hrs.; Full rate ordinary 1 day; Deferred 2 days.

PEOPLE'S UNION.

Under the auspices of the People's Union the Birthday of Shree Shivaji Maharaja will be celebrated at the Manaji Hall, Lower Parel on Friday next at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. D. S. Yande will deliver a lecture on "What we should learn from the life of Shree Shivaji Maharaja."

The First Aid Classes started under the auspices of the People's Union will be conducted by Dr. S. W. Patil at Bhoiwada, Parel in the Municipal Gujerathi School from the 25th instant, when fresh students will be admitted the time is 1 p.m. (S.T.)

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD,

In the course of their report for the year 1919, the directors of the above Company state:—During the period 3432 Life Proposals were received for Rs. 61,82,500. Of this number 2,750 resulted in Policies assuring the sum of Rs. 48,02,000, of which Rs. 25,000 were Re-assured with other Companies. The remainder were either declined or accepted on terms which have not been accepted to by the Proposers or are awaiting completion. The net New Premium Income amounts to Rs. 2,44,231-13-0 less Re-assurance premium, showing an increase of more than Rs. 1,15,000 over that of the last year. Claims for the aggregate sum of Rs. 1,57,575 arose by death of 94 persons and a further sum of Rs. 87,191 became due in respect of Endowment Assurances Matured. As compared with the last year there was a decrease in the amount of death claim by Rs. 34,311, inspite of the heavy mortality in India due to the 'Influenza Epidemic, and the Maturity claim was practically constant. The economy in management has been well maintained. The Life Assurance Fund, including the amount placed to Investment Reserve Fund now amount to Rs. 32,82,752-8-9, as compared with Rs. 28,72,421-6-0 at the beginning of the year, this being an increase of Rs. 4,10,331-2-9. Inspite of, however the appreciation in the market price of the Presidency Bank shares, the Investment Reserve Fund stands as in last year. The Directors recommended the payment of a Dividend of Rs. 8 per share for the period under report.

EDUCATION AND WOMEN OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall feel very much obliged to you if you will kindly publish the following few lines in your well-esteemed paper.

I am at a total loss to understand why women of Bombay are lagging behind in supporting the movement of womens' education which has become a controversial point and which has been ably and courageously carried by Mrs. Ramabai Ranade in Poona. Women of other provinces have held meetings and given their warm support to this movement. Is it not then the duty of Bombay ladies who are far advanced in education, to support the movement of their sisters in Poona? I therefore, propose to convene a meeting of women in Bombay at an early date in order to support the said women's agitation in Poona and protest against the attitude of some Extremists in Poona. Sisters, may I hope that this humble request of mine will be listened to?—Yours, etc.

MRS. SAVITRIBAI WAGH.

April 21
6/44 Hanuman Building,
Bombay.

The Madras Government have passed orders directing that as an experimental measure, a Navigation School be established for two months in a year at Negapatam, Cocanada and Calicut.

The Madras Government have sanctioned as an experimental measure the training of one batch of ten Indian Nurses in the General Hospital.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

CUSTOMS (8) BEAT B. B. C. I RY. (PAREL) (0).

This game in the preliminary round of the above tournament came off in the Gymkhana ground on Tuesday, when a very one-sided game ended in a victory for the Customs by eight goals without a response. Five goals were scored during the initial period and three in the second, Knox scoring three goals, Davis four and Wright one. The game was far too one-sided to need any detailed description. But in fairness to the beaten team it should be stated that they had to do without five of their regular players owing to their being crocked during practice games. The Customs were all over them and scored how and when they liked.

The teams were:—

Customs.—Cowton; Dudley and Muscovite; Munro, Godfrey and Gordon, Burke, Wright, Knox, Davis and Clark.

B. B. and C. I. Ry. Parel.—Walcot; M. Jelly and Captain Jones; J. Pattisson, E. Cabriel and P. Morgan; B. Mayer, E. Jelly, J. Pollard, P. Fox and C. Martin.

Umpires:—Mr. Bhattacharjee and Major Brougn.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana v. Y. M. C. A. Procter Branch.

INDIAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

PRELIMINARY SPORTS

The following is the programme of he events of the preliminary sports of the Indian Olympic Association to be held at Poona:—

22ND APRIL.

5 p.m.—Competitors will meet the Sports Officials and get acquainted with the rules regulations and other details of the competitions.

5 p.m., to 7 p.m.—Medical Examination of the Competitors.

23RD APRIL.

6 a.m.—10,000 Meters Race.
Start near Kirkee Railway Station.
7 to 8-30 a.m.—Wrestling.
5-45 to 6-45 p.m.—Wrestling.

24TH APRIL.

6 a.m.—5,000 Meters Race.
Start near Mangalwar overbridge.
7 to 8-30 a.m.—Wrestling.
5 p.m. to 7 p.m.—Medical examination of Competitors for the Marathon race.

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

5-45 to 6-45 a.m.—Wrestling.

25TH APRIL.

5 a.m.—Marathon Race.
(26 Miles and 4¼ Furlongs) Start near
5-45 to 6-45 p.m.—Wrestling.

N. B. Competitors for the 5,000 Heters, 10,000 Meters, and Marathon Races will meet at the Deccan Gymkhana Pavilion half an hour before the starting time and arrangements for carrying them to the starting point will be made by the Association.]

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

WORKERS' LEAGUE ESTABLISHED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, April 20.

The All-India Khilafat Workers Conference met at Delhi on the 18th and 19th April and delegates numbering over five hundred from all parts of India including certain Indian States attended. Moulana Hasrat Mohani presided.

Moulana Ahmed Sayeed, chairman reception committee, in his address dwelt at length on the question of the 'Khilafat laying special stress on the arrest of the Sheikh-ul-Islam and the necessity of establishing a workers' league.

In the course his presidential address Moulana Hasrat Mohani explained the objects of the league and declared that its function was not to enunciate any new policy but to work out the resolutions of the Central Khilafat Committee, the Muslim League and the Anjuman-i-Ulma. Messages of sympathy with the Conference from various people were read. A subjects committee consisting of forty-five members from different provinces took about nine hours to discuss the resolutions and the constitution. Animated discussion went on throughout the sitting.

The second sitting was held this morning at Hakim Ajmal Khan's place when resolutions establishing an All India Khilafat Workers' League, defining the league's policy to give practical shape to the resolutions passed at the Khilafat Conferences, the All-India Muslim League, and the Anjuman Ul, a Hind were passed.

The Swedeshi resolution having already been passed by the last session of the Muslim League was adopted by this conference as the first practical step. The conference placed its services at the disposal of the Central Khilafat Committee. It was also decided to begin propaganda work immediately to educate the masses on the Khilafat question. A subcommittee having full authority to frame a scheme for Swadeshi and propaganda work and to pass rules and regulations was formed. This committee will publish its report within four days with a view to begin the work at once. The conference ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

PRINCE CAROL OF ROUMANIA.

Who arrived in Bombay Yesterday.

His Royal Highness Prince Carol, the Crown Prince of Roumania, who is touring the East, arrived in Bombay yesterday, and was received with all honours due to his position. H. M. S. Caroline, which brought the Prince to Bombay, arrived in the harbour in the morning, and his Royal Highness landed at the Apollo Bunder in the afternoon, where there was a large and distinguished gathering of the citizens of Bombay and Government officials present to welcome him. His Royal Highness spent the morning on board the Caroline, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon a deputation consisting of Mr. Montgomery Acting Secretary, Political Department, Mr. Adam, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Capt. MacEvan, Military Secretary to his Excellency, and Captains Benson and Buckshot, A.-D.-C.'s to his Excellency, proceeded on board the Caroline, and his Royal Highness, accompanied by the deputation, arrived at the Apollo Bunder shortly after 5 o'clock, a salute of 21 guns announcing his landing On the Bunder steps the Prince was received by the Hon. Sir George Carmichael, the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, members of H. E. the Governor's Executive Council, the Right Rev. Dr. E. J. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay, Major General James, General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade, and Capt. Jones of the Royal Indian Marine. Those present were then introduced to his Royal Highness, who subsequently proceeded to inspect the Guard of Honour furnished by a detachment of the King's Own Scottish Borderers. On leaving the Bunder, his Royal Highness was accorded a hearty welcome by the crowds that had assembled there to have a glimpse of the distinguished guest. His Royal Highness then proceeded for a short drive through the city along Queen's Road Chowpatty, through the ground of Government House Ridge Road, Gibbs Road, Gowalia Tank Road, Warden Road, Clerk Road, Jacob Circle, Arthur Road, Lamington Road, and Queen's Road to Victoria Terminus. At several points along the route people had assembled in good numbers and the Prince was accorded a fine reception everywhere. His Royal Highness left the Victoria Terminus for Kirkee by a special train at 6-30 p.m.

Among those present at the Apollo Bunder on the occasion of the Prince's arrival were: The Hon. Sir G. Carmichael, the Hon. Mr. G. S Curtis, and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, members of H. E. the Governor's Executive Council; the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah, the Right Rev. Dr. E. J. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay, Major-General General James, General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade; Capt. Jones of the Royal Indian Marine, Consuls for Spain, France, Brazil, Japan the United States of America, Potugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Liberia, Denmark and Italy; Sir Sassoon J. David; the Hon. Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas; the Hon. Mr. Mahomedbohy Hajibhoy; the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna; the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas; the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh; the Hon. Mr. S. C. Barodawala; the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas, Ramji; Mr. A. H. S. Aston; Mr. K. M Javeri; Mr V. A. Dabholkar; Mr Kurtey; Mr. B. N. Motivala; Mr. Shantidas Askaran; Mr. Rahimtulla Chinoy, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand; Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey Dr. D. A. D'Monte; Mr. Brander; Mr. F. C. Griffith; Mr. Hatch; Mr. E. G. Turner; Mr. H. Clayton, and others.

PROGRAMME FOR ELECTIONS.

"MAJORITY OF CONGRESS IS MISTAKEN!"

MRS. BESANT'S VIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, April 19.

During the discussion of the question of the formulation of a programme by the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, Dewan Bahadur Mr. L. A. Govindaraghava Iyer pointed out that it was not merely undesirable but absolutely unjust to a minority that they should in the name of the Provincial Congress Committee issue a mandate to the electorate that they should not favour the candidature of any who were opposed to the Delhi and Amritsar Congress resolution, if otherwise they were acceptable.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar said that the Committee had not merely the right but owed a duty to passing a resolution of the kind. The Liberal League had given expression to the opinion that they were not fit for self-Government. To advocate the candidature of those who threw any doubt on the capacity of Indians for self-Government was entirely inconsistent with the position of those who supported the Delhi and Amritsar Congress resolutions.

Mrs. Besant said that she believed that the majority of the Congress was mistaken The Nationalist party had no doubt the right to put forward its programme but she protested against any party putting forward its programme and calling it the programme of the Congress.

WISDOM TARRIES.

STRANGE APOLOGY.

With reference to the dinner which Mr. Cowas Jehangir gave to Bombay press reporters, the following from the Bombay correspondent appeared in "Capital":—

You will recall that when recently the President of the Corporation gave a dinner to Sir George Lloyd, speeches had to go unreported on account of some trouble with the Press representatives. It was mentioned in your columns. Now I learn that Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, who was President and Master of the Ceremonies on that occasion, has invited all reporters in the City to a dinner. Wisdom tarries. I think they are accepting that apology.

JALLIANWALA BAUG.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS.

TOTAL 3,47,686.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Through Kumari Indookoomari Sanghvi:—			
Collected in a box in the meeting on 6th	282	8	9
Do. 9th	97	13	
Do. 13th	87	13	
Do. lecture of Pandit Rambhuj Dutt Chowdhry	27	10	
Sale of clay of Jallianwalla Baug	50	0	
From two firms	10	0	
Messrs. Honesty & Co.	16	0	
Two Sympathisers Rs. 10 each	20	0	
Mr. Tribhovandas Mahuaker Rs. 5, A sympathiser Rs. 5	10	0	0
Mr. Rameshchandra Songhvi and Kumari Indookumari Rs. 2 each	4	0	
Through Miss Manglagavri Madhavji collected in the meeting of 9th	107	13	
A sympathiser, Chowpaty	75	0	
Through Mr. Kanji D. a sympathiser	51	0	
Through Mr. N. Upadhya:			
Mr. Soorji Nathoo	25	0	
Mr. Narandas Gordhandas	25	0	
Mr. Mamhand Kulurchand Patel	51	0	
Mr. Mahomedally Valiji	25	0	0
Mr. Dhanji Mavji Mistri	51	0	
Mr. Thaker Jadavji Kanji	25	0	
Mr. Shivji Goverdhan	101	0	
Messrs. Jadavji Keshavji & Co.	25	0	0
Messrs. Jagjivan Motichand Shah	25	0	
Messrs. Khengarbhai Madhavji Shah and others	45	0	

MR. SATYAMURTI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Satyamurti is an energetic propagandist. Well informed and aggressive, on the platform he has proved very able and eloquent. His alertness has helped him much as a public speaker. Not all have agreed with him but few will deny that he is fascinating as a speaker: he is in his element when he addresses an audience. Public recognition—well merited—of his sincere, hard work according to his lights, of course, came to him in the form of a purse presented to him. On that occasion he insisted he was a Nationalist. He has been more than that—an enthusiastic anti-Moderate. Many, men of his own party, his own intimate friends, consider he might be slightly more restrained in his speeches. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, himself a Nationalist, who presided, at the presentation, almost seems to have hinted so. Singularly effective, able and young, Mr. Satyamurti with yet a long career before him, may become more compelling. It is happy he insisted he was a Nationalist through and through.—Yours, etc.

R.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

WORKS COMMITTEES REPORT.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Turner presiding, when the report of the Works Committee, dated the 9th instant, regarding the Housing Programme was considered by the Board.

In the course of the report it was stated that the Housing programme was laid out on the basis that the Trust would only carry out its own Schemes and on this account must naturally proceed at a slower rate than would have been possible under the original assumption that the Trust would be called upon to erect 50,000 tenements in the next seven years.

The General Works Programme was made up in the following order of urging:—

(1) The completion of the Mahar, Kalapani and Peons' Chawls for which the sites were situated in Scheme No. 32.

(2) Foras Road Scheme where it was proposed to erect 1500 tenements costing 17 3/4 lakhs and a Chawl Superintendent's bungatow costing Rs. 6,000.

(3) Mazagaon Scheme where there would be 1400 tenements costing 16½ lakhs of rupees together with a Chawl Superintendent's house costing Rs. 6000.

(4) The Spring Mills extension. The Works Committee thought that they would be able to provide for 400 tenements costing Rs. 4,80,000, together with the levelling of the site at a net cost of Rs. 1,00,000.

(5) It was proposed to erect 500 two-roomed tenements costing 7½ lakhs of rupees, combined with the Kohinoor Mills, for the purposes of Works. The Estate Engineer proposed to erect two additional chawls in connection with the Supari Baug Chawls, the site for which could be found in the same compound as the existing chawls. The number of tenements would be 160 and the cost would be Rs. 1,90,000.

(6) In order to provide against any hold up in connection with the above mentioned schemes, it was provided for 400 tenements at Love Lane costing Rs. 480,000 together with a Chawl Superintendent's house costing Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 500,000 for the Textile Scheme, should it materialize during the year.

SEMI-PERMANENT HUTS.

(7) In addition to all these permanent schemes there would be a certain amount of semi-permanent huts to be provided in order to take up surplus population from demolished buildings in the Bazar Schemes during the interval between the demolition and the provision for permanent accommodation. The sum allowed for this was Rs. 25,000. These semi-permanent huts were all quite distinct from those provided for Trust labour on the larger schemes, the amounts for which were included in the Budget estimate for each individual scheme.

Last and doubtful case was the Dharavi Scheme. If this scheme was to be taken up, eleven lakhs of rupees would have to be added to the Budget figure to meet the estimated cost during the next official year.

It is expected by the Committee that practically the whole amount of the schemes could be finished during the year 1920-21.

The report was unanimously adopted

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

ARRESTED AFTER TWO YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 20.

A Bengali named M. L. Sonee who is said to be Share and Stock Broker was arrested yesterday by the Police on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 5,000. It is said that about two years ago the accused was entrusted with the money in question by Mr. R. B. Moir, Manager of the Gondalpara Jute Mills at Chandnagore for the purchase on his behalf of shares in the Kamharhatty Jute Mills. Accused, it is alleged, neither purchased the shares or returned the money but absconded. He is being sent up for trial and is at present on bail.

(Continued from col. 6.)

might seem that the acceptance of a 'nine hours' day or the multi-owners is a recognition of the importance and value of leisure in the workman's life. Apart from the grudging way in which the concession was granted, there was no such recognition of the kind Though it is a well-established fact in industrial economy that excessive duration and intensity of toil reduces production heavily instead of increasing it, men and women in our factories were overworked till the loss of efficiency became too glaring to be ignored. And it was only after the mill-owners were convinced that production would not be diminished by a reduction of hours that they introduced the reform. As a matter of fact they hope that production would increase by such a reduction. As if increased efficiency rather than good life were the principal object to be gained. Mr. Rahimtoola has proved the contention of Sir Narayan Chanda varker that the sympathy of the employer is economic. So Burke observed long ago that "the more the employer desires to increase his gains, the more interested is he in the good condition of those upon whose labour his gains depend. This sort of "commercial philanthrophy" was exhibited by Mr. Rahimtoola in his anxiety for housing and material well-being of the workmen.

In a word, if we are thinking of securing fabulous profits for capital invested in the mill industry, we may be satisfied with the mentality revealed before the Mill-Owners' Association if, on the other hand, we are thinking of securing a decent kind of life for thousands of men employed in that industry, we may only gaze at it with wonder and anger. For Mr. Rahimtoola feels as if profits were a divine right and labour which tampers with it is a robber while those who sympathise with labour are agitators who want to enhance personal power and popularity. It is a misfortune that our employers refuse to face the problem seriously and seek to entangle us all in denunciations that are fruitless and outwara.

LABOUR AN...

MORE RANDOM R...

(BY A YOUNG ...

After a careful perusal o... tools Currimbhai's speech be... Owners' Association one is impre... uncomfortable sense that the m... Bombay are a small body of oppres... who are obstructed in their harmle... honest endeavour by a few rouga... ing labourers and by political agitat... guised as social workers. Even their ... in the Government are annoying them. ... is some consolation to them to reflect, h... ever, that Sir George Lloyd and "publ... opinion" were on the side of the mill-owne... during the last strike. Perhaps that "publ... opinion" owes its very existence to its ha... ing been organized for the purpose by tha... "large number of merchants, brokers and... others" who are the natural parasites of the... modern industrial regime, being employed, as Mr. Rahimtoola truly observed, "in connection with the purchase of our raw material, stores and the sale of our manufactures. "But if the Press is a safe barometer," then evidently Mr. Rahimtoola has misread it.

Strange Solicitude.

Mr. Rahimtoola says that his colleagues have always been anxious to secure the material well-being of their men and yet he unconsciously shows that they have not. "We are willing to do for our men what we can", he says, "but what we will never tolerate is the manner in which labour chooses to bring to our notice their grievances." This is an attitude which reminds one of the average Anglo-Indian who desires to see India a self-governing nation but opposes stoutly every piece or constitutional reform, or of the orthodox bigot who admits that we must change with the times and shrieks against all liberal social legislation. But what is this manner of ventilating grievances which is objected to? It is the use of the only weapon in possession of labour—namely the strike. No one contests the legitimacy of strikes in these days of impersonal and cold-blooded bargaining when labour must be allowed to defend its interest as best it may. If, however, the strikes are frequent and unruly (though neither is the case) it is due to the absence of strong unions whose creation the employers have done nothing to foster. In fact, the cynical reference to "mushroom societies" reveals a totally different point of view.

What is Living Wage.

The workmen also commit another sin. They "change the front." In the beginning of the last strike, for instance, they claimed a "living wage" but then they refused to be satisfied with the new level of wages so as to enable them to live in the same manner and at the same standard as before." It is clear that mere changes of front are not displeasing to the employers but only changes that touch their pockets more effectively and justly. As regards the particular change of front, every one knows that there is much haziness in the talk about a "living" wage. Those who use the phrase do not mean by it an absolute physical—minimum not only because such a minimum is impossible of calculation but also because it is inhuman. When employers talk about a fall in the prices of foodstuffs and arrangement of wages according to it, they little understand what they mean. Mr. Bevin rightly remarked before the Court of Inquiry set up recently in England to inquire into the question of standard minimum wage for National Transport Workers' Federation that such a proposal places "the workmen as a distinct class on the basis of the animal, on the basis of food alone, and that I would never discuss. What every intelligent man has in mind when he talks of the "living" wage is a standard of fit or decent living. Such standards vary from time to time and from country to country and even become a sort of "second nature" to men. The standard is bound to be high at the present time in Bombay because of the abnormally high prices and of the desires and hopes of the labourers for a better life consequent upon a slow awakening due to their life in a city and contact with new social forces. Even if the wages have not lagged behind prices and real wages have increased with nominal wages (though this is extremely improbable) there is nothing criminal in the refusal of the men to revert to the old level of existence. The standard of life is a notion that must be progressive and it is not difficult to understand or sympathise with the passionate resolve of labourers in all countries not to betray their homes into the old poverty. Mr. Rahimtoola argues on the assumption that only so much freedom and comfort must be allowed to the worker as are compatible with the securing of huge profits to their masters. To carry this to its logical conclusion, we must fix chemical values of each kind of food and provide every worker with a minimum that would make him live and work—and no more! Mr. Rahimtoola complained about the inefficiency of Indian labour. In all complaints of this kind, the man in the street, as has been well said, has to discount the natural tendency of the employer to underestimate the energy of the people he employs and the exaggeration of a defect for deliberate propagandist purposes. But, then, is not inefficiency an accompaniment of long hours low wages bad workshop; degradation? So the vicious circle moves on.

"Commercial Philanthropy."

At last Mr. Rahimtoola let the cat out of the bag with commendable frankness. "It is our earnest desire" he said, "to see our labour housed properly and under sanitary conditions *because we would then have better and more efficient workmen.*" (the italics are not Mr. Rahimtoola's) So then, it creased health and strength, more sanitary conditions of houses and workshops are required not for good life but for efficiency. It is not considerations of the lives and happiness of thousands that count so much as those of dividends and commissions. To some it is

(Continued in col. 5.)

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GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 21, 1920.

A MISCHIEVOUS RESTRICTION.

The president of the Western India National Liberal Association has sent a representation to the Secretary of State on the subject of residential qualification for Council candidates in our Presidency. The mischievous restriction has been imposed in respect of three provinces, namely, Bombay, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, and the memorial signed by Sir Dinshaw Wacha is an able and convincing statement against it on behalf of Bombay. As draft rules on Franchise have not yet been published in Bombay, it is difficult to see how the restriction is going to be worked in the Presidency. In the Madras rules, "residence within the constituency" for 120 days is essential to complete the qualifications of a voter. We may expect some such phrasing for the residential qualification of candidates in our Presidency. Now, the Government of India are so deeply in love with the restriction that we cannot expect any modification at their instance. At the last Council meeting, the Hon. Mr. Patel ascertained the fact by an interpellation:—

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel:—
"Do Government propose to call the attention of the Government of Bombay, the Punjab and the Central Provinces to the debate in the House of Commons on the question of residential qualification, and ask them to report whether they still hold the views that they presented to the Franchise Committee?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris:—
"The Government of India see no reason to take the action suggested. The proposed residential qualification for candidates in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, was accepted by the Joint Committee and by Parliament."

It is quite true the Joint Committee said that the "compromise" of the Franchise Committee in this particular respect "may the accepted," and the Government of India, naturally, are not prepared to surrender one of their scores against the Secretary of State. We say so deliberately, because Mr. Montagu, who was convinced of the absurdity and danger of the proposal, frankly told the House of Commons that he yielded because "it had been hotly pressed by the Indian Government." Colonel Wedgwood moved an amendment in our favour that the restriction should be entirely abolished. The miserable explanation of Mr. Montagu, who resisted it, was that it was a concession to the Government of India. Further, he said that the adoption of the amendment would result in some of the rules being in the Bill, and some not, making the Bill unintelligible. He openly agreed that the residential qualification was *bad*, adding that absence of the evil in five provinces was a compromise with the Government of India.

To complete the ugly story of this provision, a reference to the Government of India Despatch is necessary. In their Despatch on the Southborough Report they say: "The Committee's treatment of the question of residential qualifications has placed us in some difficulty. Their recommendations do not accord with the opinions received. Five local Governments asked for the insertion of a qualification of residence within the constituency. . . . The three English members of the Committee with Indian experience dissent from the majority proposal and would adopt the qualification in all provinces." The three illustrious supporters of the pernicious proposal were Sir Frank Sly—who must be happy now—Mr. Hailey and Sir Malcolm Hogg. Except that they subscribed to the bureaucratic view, there is no authority for their departure from sound principle. But what are these "opinions received" on which Government take their stand? Non-Official opinion in Bombay was vehemently against it and Indian opinion generally condemned it. The bureaucracy is interested in getting the reactionary device through, but that is no reason to magnify its view against principle as well as the consensus of ascertained opinion. Lord Southborough's evidence may be quoted to show the unreality of opinions received":

Question (927) Lord Sydenham: I think you proposed the residential qualification of candidates in some provinces and not in others. Was there any reason for drawing that distinction between one province and another?

Answer: The question of residential qualification in a constituency was a very difficult one. Some of the provinces were strongly opposed to anything of that kind, but the only real full opposition to it (*sic*), speaking from recollection, came from the Punjab—the only real, strenuous opposition. They, including their Lieut.-Governor, objected to it (*sic*) very much on the ground that they could get very good local candidates from among the peasant-proprietary of the Punjab. *In other parts of India there was very strong pressure indeed not to exact the qualification* on the ground that the proper way to find a candidate for a constituency is to look for the best man with the best brains, wherever he may come from. Of course he would have to be within the Presidency or the Province, but not necessarily within the constituency. That was the issue.

After the testimony of Lord Southborough there could not be any doubt as to the nature and authority of the "opinions received." The only real opposition was whipped up in the Punjab under the championship of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, and the question is whether a view so frankly reactionary is to prevail against the real "opinions received" to which Lord Southborough attested. The very fact of the association of Sir Michael O'Dwyer with the provision, would show that it was meant to retain the omnipotence of the bureaucracy against the Council. Let us, therefore, put aside the pretence that there was strong demand—except, of course, by officials who would make it a tramel for all—for the provision of residential qualification. Not only is it bad in principle and in practice, but it is heartily detested by all intelligent people. Why should Parliament yoke us with such a restriction? The only ground is that it is a "compromise" detectable to the bureaucracy, Sir Michael O'Dwyer presumably thought much of having a rustic tractable team in the Council, but without discounting the individual qualities of peasant proprietors, we may take it that Sir Michael's fondness for them was not entirely distinterested. Applying the restriction to Bombay, which Mr. Montagu complimented as a most progressive province, the O'Dwyerian scheme becomes painfully ridiculous. As the Liberal Association's memorial says, the handicap, besides being detrimental to the progress and prestige of Bombay, will injure the Council at its start. It will have the effect of stunting the stature of the Council and the differentiation as against other provinces will be preposterous.

What excuse is there for the introduction of this admittedly bad principle? Government profess that an experiment may be made with advantage for the testing of the "principle" or rather the lack of principle. The memorial cites Viscount Bryce to prove the pernicious effect of the restriction. Commonsense shows its damaging results. In England the qualification was imposed in the time of Henry V only to be uniformly broken before the end of the reign of Tudors, and later repealed. The history of it shows that it was a design to reduce popular power against autocracy by manipulating the boroughs and curtailing the return of the best men available in the country. It is this discredited method that the Government of India want to impose on Bombay for the purposes of an experimentation. It is a pity that exploded devices should once more be tested to our harm for meeting the antediluvian scepticism of our bureaucracy. In England the best man is chosen by a constituency whether he hails from Dundee or Fife or Bootle, the only criterion being merit. Officials profess tender concern for the production of "local men" acquainted with the needs of their district. Is it supposed that a candidate of sufficient merit would be rejected in favour of an outside competitor? If the local candidate is capable, he would most certainly be returned; such is the security of local patriotism. But, if a proper candidate is not available or if the candidate has the only merit of having the countenance of local bureaucrats, surely the constituency should be free to invite anyone it likes or respects for his capacity as well as independence. Electors will know to look after their own interests without Government butting in with a bad innovation restricting their freedom. Take the case of a capable student and authority on land-revenue, unfortunately domiciled in Bombay. Is a district with a grievance about the question of land-revenue, to be compelled to fix on an ill-prepared local candidate and forced to lose the services of one who could serve it to some purpose? We do not think it necessary to expose the evils of a device so palpably wrong. We repeat that the fear of city-adventurers swamping the districts is absurd, as the qualifications of two candidates being equal or fairly equal, the stimulation of local patriotism and the fact of local influence, must save the local candidate. We certainly do not want elections that may run the risk of being, directly or indirectly, under the thumb of local officialdom. Do Government want capable councillors or do they want among them a safe minimum of harmless mediocrities? Government should not unwisely or unworthily lay themselves open to reproaches about the quality of the Council. The whole device is unworthy and historically discredited. It is calculated seriously to affect the value of the non-official majority by the creation of a non-official bloc. There is time yet to reconsider the question. Parliament should be made aware of the consequences of the method favoured only by the O'Dwyer variety of rulers. Above all, it is singularly unfair that the most advanced province of India should be made a victim of unnecessary experiments.

INDIANS ABROAD.

We have drawn attention over and over again in these columns to the supine attitude of the Indian public in regard to the grave issues involved in the treatment that is meted out to Indians in British colonies. In the course of the interview, which we published on Monday, the Hon. Mr. Abdul Rasul Allidina Visram, a member of the British East Africa Legislative Council, endorsed the view to which Mr. Andrews has given expression in his frequent and able contributions to "The Chronicle" as well as other Indian journals, that the position in East Africa is critical. "The pressure of the white settlers," Mr. Visram said, "is so heavy and their majority in the Council is so great that if there is no strong agitation in India, there is not the least doubt that the problem will be similar to that of South Africa." In South Africa itself, we understand from Mr. Andrews and other authoritative sources, the situation is as acute and gloomy as ever. The duty of the Indian public is as imperative as it is clear. It is to see that the case of their fellow-countrymen abroad is pressed on the attention of the authorities in this country and in England in a vigorous, uncompromising and persistent manner. The commercial community in India have a special obligation in this respect which, we regret to say, they have not yet realised, much less fulfilled, adequately. Apart from the question of the status and honour of the country, its economic interests are involved in the treatment of Indians abroad. The principal duty in regard to securing of equal rights and privileges of British citizenship in the Colonies rests with our Chambers of Commerce nd commercial associations. These bodies have taken in the past some spasmodic interest in the welfare of their countrymen across the seas but not to the extent to which it is required. Chambers of Commerce have been everywhere recognised as watchdogs of trade and industry and have received the co-operation both of the public and the Government in their work. Indian Chambers are few and far between and even of those which exist hardly one has adequately performed the function of safeguarding the economic interests of the country in foreign lands. Anglo-Indian Chambers, specially those of Bombay and Calcutta, are ever alert and active but their interests are not always those of the Indian commercial community. The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau has recently shown what a well-conducted and sustained agitation can achieve in the way of educating public opinion and bringing before the Government the views and grievances of the people. Excepting, however, the recent agitation in regard to the currency question not much has been done by our Chambers of Commerce in educating public opinion or in giving the country a lead with regard to commercial and political questions which can only be ventilated by them.

The question of the treatment meted out to Indians in the British Colonies is an instance in point. This question is peculiarly one which lies within the province of Chambers of Commerce and yet excepting some perfunctory telegrams and representations little has been done by them in the way of asserting India's rights and privileges in the British Empire. The development of our trade and industry depends on such a recognition and yet the commercial community has remained supine and indifferent, thinking that it is the business only of politicians to fight the prejudice and race antagonism of the colonials. A splendid opportunity was offered to Indian Chambers of Commerce to demonstrate their zeal for the cause when the Guiana Deputation arrived here for securing support to their colonisation scheme. Unfortunately, the deputation came and went away without, so far as is known, a single inquiry emanating from a Chamber of Commerce regarding the scheme put forward by the deputation. Such an indifferent attitude to questions which are vital to the life of the commercial community is inexcusable. What Chambers of Commerce should have done, was to send a commercial deputation to inquire into the possibilities of British Guiana and to submit their report before the Indian public and Government. It is not even now too late for them to do so. Money spent in this wise will be amply repaid by the great impetus which may be given to the movement of securing for Indians abroad the same rights and privileges as are enjoyed by citizens of every independent nation. Take again Mesopotamia. Whatever its political fate, there is no doubt that it offers a rich field for legitimate commercial enterprise and that its association with India in the sphere of commerce will become increasingly close. European firms and individuals have all along been taking advantage of the new fields offered for the development of their trade and industry. A Commission was appointed by the Government to inquire into the possibilities of the Mesopotamian trade and a confidential report was, we understand, issued recently by this Commission. A few Indian firms have been enterprising enough to open some new business in Mesopotamia, but, as far as we know, no concerted efforts have been made by the Indian Chambers of Commerce to find out the possibilities of this new and virgin soil by deputing a Commissioner or a Commission. The main thing required for tapping the resources of a market is to send such a Commission with a small travelling museum of samples so that the local traders may have every facility of placing their orders. The Commission should also bring with it samples of articles which may be in daily use in such countries. Such a course was suggested by several African merchants to the local Millowners' Association and Chambers of Commerce, but no action was taken. Grappling with questions such as this will, doubtless, cost labour but their solution will confer lasting material benefit on the country. Let not Indian Chambers of Commerce underestimate their strength and capacity. Success in the strenuous days of economic competition which are ahead of us will be to the vigilant and fore-armed.

Notes of the Day.

Ireland—Tragedies and Comedies.

It was, we believe, in the Great Irish famine of the forties, that wags spoke of "Wilful murder by Lord John Russel." The verdict of the Irish jury on the murder of the Lord Mayor of Cork inculpates Mr. Lloyd George, Lord French, Mr. McPherson and others. The Lord Mayor, who was a Sinn Feiner, was murdered at midnight by a gang of black-painted ruffians. Previous to the day of the outrage, the Lord Mayor had got an anonymous threat asking him to prepare for death. The threat was executed under terrible circumstances. The fact that the Lord Mayor was a Sinn Feiner, was believed to exclude the possibility of a Sinn Fein outrage. Violent recriminations took place in the House of Commons regarding certain suspicions about the authors of the outrage. Now the Irish jury, with more than its share of Irish humour, has tracked the "ruffians" of Downing Street who, it would appear, connived at the outrage! The verdict of a coroner's jury is generally regarded as a ground of prosecution; there is a *prima facie* presumption of guilt with a tacit direction for trial. The comedy of the verdict would be imperfect without the sequel. However that may be, if the Irish jury had confined itself to local suspects, it would have served some purpose. If they had gone further tracing inciters and accessories, they might have arraigned the Coalition majority and incidentally the electors of Britain responsible for its existence. But with the accusation of British ministers, the detective vision of the jury happily stopped.

The Irish Parole

Whoever was responsible for the dramatic climb-down of the Executive in Ireland in the matter of the release of the hunger-strikers in the jail,—General McReady has been credited with the suggestion for release—it is evident that the Sinn Feiners have scored over Dublin Castle. Perhaps the threat of "hartal" had not a little to do with the turn of events. Anyhow, the Irish situation has been considerably eased by the release of the prisoners. It is being made out that the release is only temporary, the prisoners being on parole. Mr. Bonar Law's explanation of the nature of this "parole" has a truly Irish flavour about it. It was not voluntarily given, but a statement trusting to the "honour" of the prisoners to return voluntarily to prison—it is not mentioned when!—is reported to have been read to each and "was not objected to." Silence may be half consent or even full consent in some cases, but we have grave doubts whether the Sinn Fein leaders will feel bound to abide by the terms of this "parole." What will they come there for?—to hunger-strike again to secure release! Since no time limit is set for the return of the wanderers, we shall not be surprised—though the Irish Executive may—if the Sinn Feiners defer their voluntary return to the jail cells indefinitely. Dublin Castle would be better advised if it proceeded to draw up charge sheets against each prisoner and order his trial in public, instead of shutting him up in truly Russian style.

The San Remo Conference.

From all appearances the conference of Allied statesmen that is being held at San Remo will be one of first-rate importance, more important, perhaps, than all the conferences held in Paris and London since the United States refused to participate in the peace deliberations. We are told that the position in Germany and the Turkish Treaty will be the most important matters coming up before the Conference. Regarding the first, the problem has been complicated by the recent independent action of the French. A very grave issue has been raised by the step taken by France and it must be acknowledged to the credit of British statesmen that they have not allowed the longstanding friendship between the two countries to stand in the way of correctly stating the principles involved and declaring the determination of the country to maintain them against violation even at the hands of friends. Apart from all the irrelevant talk about Anglo-French solidarity and mutual forbearance and the like, indulged in by French statesmen, the plain issue is whether France acknowledges that it was a grave breach of discipline and a slight to the rest of her Allies, for her to have taken the step she took, namely, the despatch of troops to the Ruhr region on her own account and without the consent of the rest of the Allies. France must give a clear undertaking that she will not repeat the offence on future occasions. If France refuses to give these essential guarantees, then good-bye to the League of Nations and the principles it stands for. Let Germany by all means be disarmed to the needed extent, but action against her must be decided on by the Allies as a whole and not left to a single Ally or assumed by it in disregard of others' wishes. This point will, it is to be hoped, be made quite clear at the San Remo gathering. If there are differences among Allies regarding the German disarmament problem or the withdrawal of troops from Ruhr, some *via media* must be found out somehow.

How Not To Do It.

Those persons of "light and leading" (sic) in this City who came in for some criticism for their queer ways of stage-managing things in the matter of giving a fitting reception to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in December next, may find consolation in the fact that their confreres in Calcutta are not managing things better, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter addressed to the "Statesman" by a correspondent Mr. Darcy Lindsay:—

Sir,—What are the duties of a citizen of Calcutta who appends his signature to a requisition to the Sheriff to hold a public meeting for any stated purpose? The recent requisition to hold a meeting "for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries in connection with the reception to be accorded to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his visit to Calcutta" was signed by no fewer than 341 citizens, the majority of signatures being obtained, I believe, by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the British India Association; yet with this strong backing what was the result? an audience of about 200 people—amongst whom the very large majority of signatories were conspicuous by their absence, and this at a meeting presided over by His Excellency the Governor for the great purpose as above stated.

We sincerely hope the public meeting which the Sheriff has called for Saturday next in Bombay will fare better both in point of attendance and the zeal displayed than the gathering in Calcutta.

BRITAIN'S FINANCE.

"UNEQUALLY STRONG."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN INTRODUCES BUDGET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON. April 19.
Recd. 5 p.m., April 20.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain introduced the Budget in the House of Commons to-day. He said this Budget was critical because the time had come to lay deep the foundations of future prosperity.

The expenditure for 1920 was approximately 144 millions in excess of last year's estimate but was sixty-three millions below the revised estimates of October, 1919.

As regards revenue the result was not merely more favourable than was anticipated but greatly exceeded the original Budget estimates of 1201 millions. The actual exchequer receipts were nearly 138¼ millions more. Customs and Excise had exceeded the estimate by 45½ millions mainly due to the increased yield from spirits, beer, tobacco and tea. The increase in consumption of tobacco was unprecedented and was due *inter alia* to greater smoking on the part of women. Tea showed a surplus of three millions, the increase in consumption being unique. The entertainments duty yielded 10½ millions or 2½ millions more than was anticipated. Income tax and super tax yielded five millions and death duties 7½ millions above the estimates. Excess profits showed a surplus of ten millions over the reduced estimates of October, 1919, but a deficiency compared to the Budget estimate. This, however, was only a question of delayed payment. Stamp duties were again a record yielding 10½ millions over the estimate. Miscellaneous revenue exceeded the original estimate by 71 millions and the October estimate by 130 millions. Ordinary miscellaneous revenue was 9½ millions over the estimate. Under special miscellaneous revenue war contributions from India and colonies had increased by ten millions due to a further payment of nine millions by India on account of her voluntary liability for one hundred millions of 5 per cent. war loan and the war contributions from the Straits, Hong-Kong and Guernsey. Realisations on votes of credit had increased mainly owing to the unexpectedly large receipts from the ministries of shipping and munitions.

FLOATING DEBT.

The floating debt on 31st March was 1,312 millions, a decrease of one hundred millions compared with last year. The worst feature of the floating debt was the borrowing on ways and means. This was the immediate cause of inflation of credit and prices. Although the revenue exceeded the expenditure he was forced during the first ten days of April to borrow fifty-five millions from the Bank of England on the ways and means account owing to the non-renewal of maturing treasury bills to the extent of sixty-four millions. He was compelled to raise the treasury bill rate and the bank rate was simultaneously raised. This showed the difficulty of having an enormous floating debt and the urgent need of effective remedy. The external debt amounted to 1278 millions showing a reduction of 86 millions in the course of the year. This would be further reduced by the repayment of the Anglo-French loan of five hundred million dollars. It had been decided to repay the whole loan by next autumn without further borrowing from the United States. The effect already produced on our credit justified any sacrifice. He paid a tribute to the work of the national savings committee which was a form of borrowing to which he had ready recourse. The sale of savings certificates last year brought in 48 millions accounting for nearly half of the net reduction of the national debt.

He estimated revenue on the basis of the existing taxation at 1341½ millions and expenditure at 1177½ millions leaving 164 millions for reduction of the debt. This was not sufficient and he called upon the country for generous efforts to improve our credit and lighten future burden.

Mr. Chamberlain admitted that the expenditure on supply services was formidable but the supply expenditure for 1919/20 represented reduction of nearly sixty per cent. over the previous year and the supply for the current year would show further reduction of 35 per cent. on last year. The supply services amounted to 788 millions to which must be added twenty millions, partly to cover the extra cost of unemployment and of agreement with Australia and New Zealand as regards the island of Nauru but mainly to provide further war bonuses for public services. He must allow for applying 160 millions of 164 millions surplus to the reduction of debt in other forms before he could attack the floating debt.

The estimated loss on the Post-Office was eleven million. Mr. Chamberlain said that the proposals with respect to the telephone charges would be submitted to the Select Committee. Post cards and printed papers would be raised after the international congress had fixed the foreign rate, but it was likely that post cards would be three halfpence and that printed papers would be in proportion. Petrol-tax would be superseded by licence-duty on motor-vehicles, but this could not be enforced until January. Therefore, the existing motor car taxes and motor-spirit duty would be continued until December 31st. Land value duties would be repealed as they were unworkable and practically vadlueless. Governments attached great importance to the state valuation of all land and buildings.

SPIRITS.

As regards spirits, the profits of trade were still unreasonable, therefore, duty would be increased to 72/6 per proof gallon. He estimated that the increase would yield 24½ millions yearly. Beer duty would be raised by 30 shillings, a barrel producing 30 millions yearly. Both these increases would come into operation on the morrow. Referring to wine duties, Mr. Chamberlain said that only the consideration for our Allies, especially France and Portugal had prevented previous increase; but it was impossible further to increase spirits and beer and leave wine untouched. He estimated that wine duties would produce £4,100,000 per year and that increased cigar duties would produce half a million during current year.

INCOME-TAX.

As regards income-tax, the proposals of the Royal Commission with regard to double income-tax subject to super-tax would be adopted, as well as those with regard to special allowances to soldiers. The net cost of the changes during present year would be £2,800,000 and £18,200,000 in full year. It would be impossible to sanction this loss if he were not assured of making it up by adopting other recommendations of the Commission. He confidently hoped that the Dominions would adopt the proposals and make relief complete by similar action on their part; but anyhow it was proposed to put into operation immediately and unconditionally the United Kingdom's share of arrangement. When the Dominion rate of tax did not exceed by one half, the United Kingdom rate relief would be complete. This would cost the Exchequer two millions yearly. It was proposed to introduce a new tax which might, in future, substitute the excess profits tax namely, a corporation tax of shilling a pound on the profits of the limited liability companies. He proposed to increase the Excess Profits Tax to operate from January 1, but in the event of Parliament adopting war wealth levy, concerning which the Committee of Inquiry was making investigations, he would be able to reverse the decision as regards increase. Assuming that latter would be sixty per cent, he estimated that the revenue from it would be 220 millions. With a view to preventing the Corporation Tax being too severe a burden on the ordinary shareholder, it was proposed that duty should not exceed two shillings per pound on the profits remaining after the payment of interest and dividends on the debentures and preference shares. The yield of the new tax was estimated at 50 millions for full year in addition to the excess profits duty and 35 million for current year. The changes mentioned would produce a yield for full year of 198 million, while current year would give a net additional revenue of 76 million and total revenue of £1,418,00,000.

"IMPROVE BRITISH CREDIT."

It was estimated that current year would have 234 million for the redemption of debt, of which 50 million would be available for the reduction of the floating debt. Moreover, as a result of the changes, it was anticipated that 300 millions would be available next year for the reduction of the debt, half of which would be available for the reduction of the floating debt, They were told that two such budgets might destroy the Empire; he retorted that 20 such would redeem the whole Empire's debt. Mr. Chamberlain estimated that the revenue for next year on the present basis of taxation would be £1,341,650,000 and expenditure £1,177,452,000 leaving £164,000,000 for the reduction of debt. This was insufficient. He was going to appeal to the country to make generous efforts to improve the British credit and lighten the future burden.

Mr. Chamberlain was content to see after such a war involving such gigantic financial sacrifices that this was our position of unexampled and unequalled strength. It was true that it involved further taxes and sacrifices which would not bring popularity to the Cabinet. They did not seek popularity. Their object had been to rise to the level of their great responsibilities so that when they went out, of the office that would leave their successors an ample revenue with the country's credit second to none. (Loud and prolonged applause).

Replying to Mr. Samuel Roberts, Mr. Chamberlain explained that, although twenty contributions as at present proposed would wipe out the debt, he did not contemplate that after the first great reduction of the debt they would continue to pay off the debt at a rate meaning the extinction in twenty years. When the first great reduction had taken place, it would be for the country to consider how far they might relinquish their efforts.

SENSATION IN BERLIN.

ARREST OF OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS.

RELEASED BY POLICE PRESIDENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., April 20.

Berlin:—Sensation has been caused by the arrest of officers and civilians found conferring together at the Ministry of Defence. The officers stated that they were arranging disarmament of the workers but the civilians declared that they were negotiating a combination of the nationalists and the communists with a view to action in concert with the Russian Bolshevists.

The Police president refused to believe that the officers were conspiring against the Government and released them.

ARMISTICE AND AMNESTY FOR DENIKIN'S FOLLOWERS

BRITAIN'S REQUEST TO MASCOW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

Paris.—The "Temps" learns that Britain has requested Moscow to grant armistice and amnesty to the followers of General Denikin.

GERMANS TO EVACUATE RUHR BY APRIL 24.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

Zurich.—A German semi-official message says that the German Government has ordered the evacuation of Ruhr by April 24th.

THE EX-KAISER.

NETHERLANDS UNDERTAKING ALL RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

Replying to Mr. Grattan Doyle, Mr. Bonar Law said that the Netherlands had undertaken all the responsibility for the safe custody of the ex-Kaiser's person and control of his correspondence and his relations with the outside world. They had therefore assigned to him a residence within the province of Utrecht. The Allies had unsuccessfully endeavoured to induce the Netherlands to take the other action. They did not propose to use force.

KAPP GROWS TALKATIVE.

HOW HE HAD TO DISCLOSE HIS IDENTITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 20.

Stockholm.—Kapp came here under an assumed name with his moustache shaved off. He drank punch freely at a hotel and subsequently at club was very talkataive. Afterwards the police raided his bedroom and found that his passport was defective and forced him to admit his identity.

TURKISH TREATY.

TO BE FIRST ITEM OF BUSINESS IN SAN REMO CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

San Remo.—An official communiqué says that Signor Nitti, Signor Scialoja, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Curzon, M. Millerand and M. Berthelot met at Villa Devachan this morning and decided that the Turkish Treaty should be the business at the first business meeting of the Conference on the 19th instant.

CONFERENCE AT SAN REMO.

NO DETAILS DEFINITELY FIXED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 20.

Paris.—The Havas Agency says:—Count Matsui and Marshal Foch have reached San Remo. They were welcomed by Signor Nitti and the Italian authorities. The American Ambassador in Rome arrived in the evening. He said that he was merely passing through San Remo and would proceed to Rome after a visit of courtesy to Signor Nitti.

It is learned that nothing has been definitely fixed with regard to the agenda or the duration of the Conference. It is hoped that the members will be abie to leave Italy within a week.

TURKISH QUESTION TO BE SETTLED IN TWO SITTINGS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

SANREMO, April 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 20.

The French are of opinion that the most important matters before the Conference are the position in Germany and the Turkish treaty. With regard to the latter, the drafts prepared in London must now be approved by the Heads of the Governments. It is hoped that this will be finished in two sittings after which the Turkish delegation will be invited to Paris where the treaty will be finally signed.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN BRUSSELS.

INDIA INVITED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

An International Financial Conference will be held in Brussels at the end of May. The Council of the League of Nations has invited twenty-five countries, including Australia, Canada, India, Japan, New Zealand and South Africa to participate in the Conference which is the result of the representations by leading bankers last January to their respective Governments requesting that a meeting be convened to examine the serious world situation. Two official replies were made to them. One was by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who expressed the willingness of the British Government to attend the Conference on the condition that it was understood that the Treasury would not participate in the scheme, involving further large Government loans. The second was by the American Secretary of Finance who pointed out that the American Government was opposed to further Government assistance and unable to participate in the Conference but was willing to let the Chamber of Commerce designate representatives to attend unofficially.

The Council is emphasising that this is the first occasion that so many members of the League have been convoked. Hence the Conference, while it is unofficial, will be largely of the character of the assembly of the League itself.

It is pointed out that the abovementioned communications from the British and the American Treasuries indicate that direct Government loans wil play a very subordinate part in the financial reconstruction of Europe and that the Conference will mainly consider the means required to enable credit again to flow through the ordinary channels.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND EX-SERVICE MEN.

IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 20.

There was a very imposing demonstration to-day of 50,000 ex-soldiers and sailors, who went in procession from the Embankment to Hyde Park with the object of protesting against the attitude of the Premier towards the deputation of discharged service men that waited upon him some weeks ago. The meeting passed a resolution calling upon the Government to deal with the unemployed men, to cease discharging the ex-service men from the Government factories and dockyard and demanding increased pensions. No untoward incident occurred.

"HALF THE WORLD STARVING AND HALF EATING."

AMERICAN RED CROSS CHAIRMAN'S APPEAL TO U. S.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 20.

NEW YORK.—Mr. Davidson, Chairman of the American Red Cross in a speech urged that the Government should immediately provide the stricken nations of Europe with necessary aid, irrespective of its obligations. He urged that it could no more escape the influence of the European situation than it could escape the war. America could not have half the world starving and the other half eating. America must help Europe or participate in Europe's misery.

ANGLO-FRENCH UNITY AND CO-OPERATION.

FRENCH PREMIER SUPPORTS BRITISH PREMIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 20

Interviewed by Reuter's representative M. Millerand declared that he agreed absolutely with the remarks made by Mr. Lloyd George at Marseilles. Anglo-French unity and co-operation were necessary in order to obtain the fruits of the victory. He was sure that when the different viewpoints of the two Allies had been duly considered Britain and France would find themselves the same devoted and eternal Allies as before the victory.

INCOME-TAX FOR UNMARRIED MEN.

VOTED BY FRENCH CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 20.

The French Chamber voted yesterday twenty-five per cent. supplementary income tax for unmarried men.

ITALY INVITES U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

Washington.—Italy has invited the United States to send a representative to the San Remo Conference.

"WILFUL MURDER."

"PLANNED BY IRISH CONSTABULARY."

"CONNIVANCE OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT."

FINDINGS AGAINST PREMIER, LORD FRENCH AND OTHERS!

INQUEST ON LORD MAYOR OF CORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

At the inquest of the Lord Mayor of Cork the jury found that the Royal Irish Constabulary had planned the murder with the connivance of the British Government and returned a verdict of wilful murder against Mr. Lloyd George, Lord French, Mr. Macpherson and others.

RIOTING IN LONDONDERRY.

MOBS ATTACK SOLDIERSS' CLUB AND POLICE BARRACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

Mobs yesterday evening attacked the Soldiers' Club and the police barracks in Londonderry and stoned and fired on the police who came to the rescue. Two hundred troops reinforced the police and these were also fired on. The rioting lasted for four hours. A soldier and a policeman and nine civilians were taken to hospital.

ATTACK ON THREE CONSTABLES.

THE CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

Armed men fired on three constables returning from mass at Kilmihill County Clare, killing one and wounding one. The third constable fired killing one of the assailants and wounding three.

A CAVALRY BRIGADE BEING SENT TO IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

It is reported that a brigade of cavalry comprising three regiments is being despatched to Ireland early this week.

A MAN SHOT DEAD AT DUNDALK.

IDENTITY OF THE DECEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., April 20.

A man has been shot dead in the street at Dundalk. He was one of the band of twenty, who attacked three policemen at midnight. The policemen fired their revolvers fatally wounding one man.

FATE OF IRISH HOME RULE.

IRISH BISHOPS IN CONFERENCE AT VATICAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

The "Sunday Times" insists, despite the recent denial from Rome that the fate of Home Rule depends on the Conference at the Vatican to which the Irish Bishops have gone. It adds that the Bishops almost without exception are greatly perturbed by the terrible series of murders which are regarded as deeply subversive of people's morals.

IRISH PRISONERS RELEASED ON PAROLE.

STATEMENT READ TO THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Bonar Law stated that before the prisoners were released from the Mountjoy Gaol the following statement was read to each and was not objected to:—You are being released on parole to return to this prison and we trust to your honour to do so. The majority of the prisoners went to hospital and a few to their own homes. The police knew the whereabouts of each prisoner. The Irish executive did not think that the prisoners' parole would be broken and past experience justified that belief.

TWO KILLED AND 15 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., April 20.

Two persons were killed and fifteen injured and taken to hospital at Wolverhampton. The police are still searching the wreckage.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND SIGNOR NITTI.

FRENCH PRESS TRIBUTE TO BRITISH INITIATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., April 20.

Paris.—Mr. Lloyd George has arrived at San Remo and had a conference with Signor Nitti. The newspapers in Paris rejoice at Britain's initiative as regards the action against Germany and believe that the Conference at San Remo will decide on the ultimatum to Germany on the subject of the withdrawal of troops from Ruhr and the disarmament of the Reichswehr.

WARNING AGAINST COMMUNIST GOVERNMENT.

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY TO LT-COMMANDER KENWORTHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

In the House of Commons to-day, Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy asked whether Lord Kilmarnock's warning to Germany to the effect that foodstuffs and raw materials would be prevented from entering in the event of establishment of a Communist Government would be similarly applied to prevent the restoration of the Hohenzollerns and the establishment of military dictatorship in Germany.

Mr. Bonar Law replied that the statement covered violent action from any quarter.

ACCIDENT IN CAPTAIN MATHEWS' FLIGHT.

INJURED AND MACHINE WRECKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

A telegram from Batavia, dated 17th, says that Captain Mathews crashed, while landing on the island of Bali. He himself was injured and his machine wrecked.

A MILLIONARE'S MURDER.

CHARGE AGAINST ADOPTED SON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 19.

The Sub-Divisional Officer of Barrackpore is engaged in hearing a case in which Charuchandra Ghose is prosecuted on a charge of having caused the death of Benode Ghose, a millionaire of Barnagore. It is alleged that the accused is the adopted son of the deceased. On the day of the occurrence, the deceased after his breakfast went to bed. His wife on entering the room was horrified to see her husband lying dead in a pool of blood with extensive wounds on his person. She raised alarm and the neighbours came. The police were immediately apprised of the incident. It is said that the police found a hoard of money in the deceased's house. 26 witnesses were examined on behalf of the prosecution.

Residential Qualification

FOR EXPERIMENT IN BOMBAY.

STRONG PROTEST.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha, President of the Western India National Liberal Association has sent the following representation to the Secretary of State on the unfairness of imposing a residential qualification on council candidates in the Bombay Presidency:—

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association, to submit to the Bombay Government, the Government of India and their respective Reforms Advisory Committees and forward for the consideration of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India and the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian affairs the following representation against the retention of the residential qualification for candidates for election to the Bombay Legislative Council under the Reforms Scheme.

2. In the opinion of the Council of the Association, an opinion which accords with that of the vast majority of the non-official Indian public in the Presidency, the application of the principle of residential qualification for candidates, while wrong in principle becomes especially invidious and unfair in the case of an advanced province like Bombay when it is not thought desirable or necessary to extend it not only to Bengal, Madras and the United Provinces, but even Behar and Orissa and Assam.

3. It is clear from the Report of Lord Southborough's Franchise Committee (vide Cmd. 141, page 12, para. 29) that the majority of the Committee were "on principle opposed to such a restriction anywhere." They state that "associations and individuals representing what may be termed the more progressive element in Indian politics were definite in their view that there is no justification for restricting the choice of the electors in this respect and that insistence on such a regulation might, by depriving the new Councils of the services of men of experience and capacity, impair the success of the reforms now being inaugurated." But they observe:—"Some of the local governments, namely, those of the United Provinces, Behar and Orissa and Assam, did not press for the insertion of this qualification. On the other hand, the local governments of Bengal, Bombay, Madras and the Punjab held that it would be detrimental to the interests of a large proportion of the new electorate to admit as candidates persons who were not resident in the areas they sought to represent. This view received support from some non-official witnesses, particularly in the Central Provinces and very wide support in the Punjab from individual witnesses and associations representing rural interests." It will be observed that the Committee do not say that this view received support in Bombay from non-official Indian witnesses. The minority of the Committee, consisting of three English members, pressed for the adoption of the qualification in all cases. The majority of the Committee, however, in spite of their opposition on principle to such a restriction anywhere, resolved, by way of a compromise, the fairness of which in the case of Bombay at any rate it is difficult to understand, to impose the restriction in the Provinces of Bombay, the Punjab and the Central Provinces but not in the remaining provinces, although the local governments of Bengal and Madras also had asked for the insertion of this qualification.

4. The Government of India, in their views upon the reports of Lord Southborough's Committees (vide, Cmd. 176, page 32, para. 30), after pointing out that the Committee's treatment of the question had placed them in some difficulty, in that while the Committee accepted the views of some of the local governments in favour of the restriction, they discarded the views of some others who equally pressed for it, decided in favour of the Committee's proposals for no other reason than for the purpose of testing the results of two different experiments in different parts of the country. Diversity of views, we have decided to accept the Committee's proposals, mainly because we doubt the effectiveness of insistence on the residential qualification, but also because it will give us an opportunity of testing it by results in different areas."

5. The Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill, in their report [vide, Vol. I, page 8, Sub-clause (I), endorse the Franchise Committee's proposals on this question in the following recommendation:—

"The compromise suggested by the Franchise Committee in respect of the residential qualification of candidates for legislative council s whereby the restriction was to be imposed only in the provinces of Bombay, the Punjab and the Central Provinces may be accepted."

6. Thus, in contra-distinction to Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces and even Behar and Orissa and Assam, the major province of Bombay, "one of the most progressive provinces in India," is proposed to be made the subject of an experiment, to the detriment of its prestige and progress, by handicapping it at the very start in respect of the composition of its legislature under the Reforms Scheme. Apart from the injustice of this differentiation, the Council of the Association are convinced that the residential qualification involves very real and serious drawbacks calculated to retard the healthy growth of political life under the new regime.

7. These drawbacks can hardly be better described than in the words of Viscount Bryce with reference to the working of this principle in even such an advanced country as the United States of America. These observations, the Council feel, apply with much greater force to the conditions prevailing in India. Lord Bryce observes:—

"The mischief is two-fold. Inferior men are returned, because there are many parts of the country which do not grow statesmen, where nobody, or at any rate nobody desiring to enter Congress, is to be found above a moderate level of political capacity. And men of marked ability and zeal are prevented from forcing their way in. Such men are produced chiefly in the great cities of the older States. There is not room enough there for nearly of all of them, but no other doors to Congress are open .....As such men cannot enter from their place of residence, they do not enter at all and the nation is deprived of the benefit of their services. Careers are moreover interrupted. A promising politician may lose his seat in his own district through some fluctuation of opinion, or perhaps he has offended the local wirepullers by too much independence. Since he cannot find a seat elsewhere, he is stranded; his political life is closed, while other young men inclined to independence take warning from his fate."

It is necessary to add that as Ministers do not sit in the United States Congress, the inconveniences described above—the ill effects of the residential restriction—are not perhaps so flagrantly felt there as they would be in India in the new Provincial Legislative Councils from the elected members of which Ministers are to be selected and made responsible to the House.

8. A further reason against the residential restriction in India is that it will bear with especial hardship on backward communities. There may be a few educated men of these communities in large towns, and if they are made ineligible for elections owing to non-residence in district constituencies, it is obvious that there will be great difficulty in finding suitable persons to represent their interests. In the interests, therefore, of the rural electorate itself, it is necessary not to fetter the coice of the voters by insisting on residential qualification for candidates.

9. But by far the most strongly felt objection in Bombay is the discrimination sought to be made to its prejudice on grounds which have hardly anything to do with the merits of the question. In the debates in the House of Commons on the revised Government of India Bill, the Right Hon. E. S. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India, after describing Bombay as "one of the most progressive provinces in India" added that "in Bombay especially, all races have learned to act and work together in such harmony as is seldom, if ever, equalled and it augurs for Bombay a very happy future and a very speedy achievement of self-government." And Major the Hon. Ormsby-Gore, one of the members of the Joint Select Committee, observed, in the course of the debate, that "to make any big difference between Provinces will only lead to endless jealousy and endless trouble between one Province and another." And yet such difference is unfortunately proposed to be made in regard to the residential qualification for candidates between Bombay, "one of the most progressive provinces in India" on the one hand, and Bengal, Madras, the United Provinces, Behar and Orissa and Assam, on the other, to the disadvantage of the former. Naturally Bombay feels that it is not being treated fairly in this matter.

10. For the foregoing reasons, the Council of the Association pray that His Majesty's Government and Parliament will be pleased to do away altogether with the residential qualification for candidates in framing and sanctioning the rules for the Bombay Presidency in regard to both the general as well as communal electorates and place Bombay in this respect on the same footing as the other provinces in which this restrictive condition for candidates has not been imposed.

The representation has also been submitted to—

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay. The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Reforms Office. The Chief Secretary to the Government of India. The Secretary to the Government of India, Reforms Office. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, India Office. The Secretary to the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Lords.

HOELZ ARRESTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. Midnight, April 20.

BERLIN.—The arrest at Marienbad is reported of Hoelz, the Communist brigand, who has been terrorising Saxony for weeks at the head of a band in motorcars. He was gradually pinned in on the Czecho-Slovak frontier. He fled disguised as a woman to Bohemia. A hundred of his Red Guards are reported to have been captured by the Bavarian troops.

We understand that Prof. D. R. Gharpure, of the New Poona College, Poona is a candidate for one of the two fellowships of the University of Bombay to be filled up by election from Registered Graduates in January, 1921.

ANTI-RUSSIAN ACTS BY JAPANESE.

HEAVY FIGHTING AT CHITA.

BETWEEN LOCAL REDS AND JAPANESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

Peking.—The members of the Inter-Allied Railway Technical Board have protested to their respective Governments against the anti-Russian acts by the Japanese, including the arrest of the Russian workmen's leaders.

It is reported that heavy fighting has occurred west of Chita between the local Reds and the Japanese with heavy casualties on both sides. It is stated that the Japanese are preparing to evacuate Chita.

ENGLISH RACING.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., April 20.

Square Measure (Shatwell) is an additional probable starter for the City and Surburban.

LAW TENNIS.

RESULTS OF COVERED COURTS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., April 20.

The following are the results of the Championship rounds of the covered Court Lawn Tennis Championships at the Queen' Club:—

Ladies Singles.—Miss Ryan ((America) at Mrs. Craddock 6/4; 6/2.

Singles.—Gobert (France) beat Dayso (Holder) 6/4; 7/5; 6/2.

Mixed Doubles.—Lycett (Australia) and Miss Ryan (Holders) beat Watt and Mrs. Craddock 6/2; 6/3.

Doubles.—Lycett and Gobert beat Dayson and Mayrogordato 6/3; 3/6; 4/6; 6/3; 6/1.

FOOTBALL NEWS.

SCOTTISH CUP FINAL & RUGBY COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

In the final of the Scottish Association Football Cup, Kilmarnock beat Albion Rovers by three goals to two at Glasgow.

In the final of the Rugby Football County Championship, Gloucestershire beat Yorkshire by 27 points to three at Bradford.

KING OF SWEDEN IN PARIS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., April 20.

The King of Sweden has arrived in Paris on his way to Riviera. He will lunch at the Elysee.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS GEOGRAPHAR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 17.
Recd. 12-10 a.m., April 20.

The death is announced of Mr. John George Bartholomew, the famous geographer.

U. S. RAILWAY STRIKE.

SPEEDY COLLAPSE ANTICIPATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

New York.—A speedy collapse of the railway strike is forecasted. Large numbers of railwaymen are resuming.

REVOLUTIONARIES IN GUATEMALA.

THE EX-PRESIDENT'S SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 12-25 p.m., April 20.

Cabrera, an ex-President of Guatemala, with an army has surrendered to the revolutionaries.

FERRARIN AT BANGKOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 18.
Recd. 2 p.m., April 20.

Rome.—A telegram from Bangkok says that Ferrarin has arrived there *en route* for Tokio.

LATEST CABLES.

TURKISH PEACE TREATY.

DELEGATES TO RECEIVE TEXT ON MAY 12TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. Midnight April 20.

A communique form San Remo states that the Peace Treaty with Turkey was discussed to-day and it was decided to summon Turkish delegates to Paris to receive the text of the Treaty on May 10th.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL DEFIANT.

WAR AGAINST CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. Midnight April 20.

Constantinople.—The Nationalists have attacked Tmrtakeui in Anatolia and are attempting to overwhelm the Greek population. Severe but indecisive fighting has taken place. Mustapha Kemal has decided to defy the Sultan and declare war against Constitutionalists. News from southern Anatolia is likewise unsatisfactory.

RIOTING IN LONDONDERRY.

FIGHTING BETWEEN UNIONISTS AND SINN FEINESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. Midnight April 20.

Rioting in Londenderry continued until two o'clock in the morning. The crowd attacked the soldiers with sticks and crowbars. Fifteen policemen took part in baton charges. Subsequently, there was fighting between Unionists and Sinn Feingers.

HUNGER STRIKER'S RELEASE.

NO SIGN OF GOVT. WEAKNERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. Midnight, April 20.

Mr. Thomas, the Railwaymen's Secretary, speaking in Dublin, said he had been asked whether he could stand by and permit disaster to occur in connection with the hunger-strikers in the Mountjoy Prison. He decided he could not and he took such steps as the situation warranted. He added that it was incalculably harmful to say that the Government's action in releasing the hungerstrikers was a sign of weakness.

MINISTRY OF AIRCRAFT COMPETITIONS.

INAUGURATION ANNOUNCED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. Midnight, April 20.

The Air Ministry announces the inauguration of the Ministry of Aircraft Competitions 1920, the objects being to ascertain the best types of the aircraft, which are safe, comfortable and economical for travel. Regulations have been framed with a view to ensuring allround excellence in the winning machines, preventing the success of the machines excelling in one quality only such as speed, also ensuring reliability and economy in flight. Competitions will commence on August 3. The aeroplane class will be divided into two sections; firstly, for small type seating six and secondly, large type seating not less than seven excluding the crew. The engines must be constructed within the Empire excepting secondary equipment, the use of which will be penalised by deducting the marks. The seaplane class must accommodate a minimum of two exclusive of the crew. Cash prizes to the amount of £64,000 will be open to the British subjects.

BOLSHEVIK FAILURE IN POLAND.

REPORTED CONSTERNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. Midnight April 20.

Viennese newspapers report from Moscow that great consternation prevails in Bolshevik political circles over the failure of the great offensive against Poland. The press demands the court-martialling of military leaders.

FRENCH EVACUATING MAIN BRIDGE-HEAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. Midnight April 20.

According to the "Vossische Zeitung" there are increasing signs of the French gradually evacuating the new bridgehead of the Main owing to the removal of unsanctioned Reichswehr from the Ruhr. The French have already left the zone, east of Frankfort. There are no foreign troops in Offenbach and Mulheim.

GENERAL STRIKE IN SILESIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 19.
Recd. Midnight, April 20.

BRESLAU.—The miners and iron and steel workers are joining in a general strike in Silesia, owing to the action of the French authorities, who threaten if the strike is effective to permit the Polish troops to cross the frontier.

Operation of Reform Act.

CERTIFIED LEGISLATION.

(A. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR.)

The following note has been prepared by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar, B.A., B.M., and sent to the British Committee of the Indian National Congress:—

The Montagu-Chelmsford Report recommended that essential legislation relating to a reserved subject, which the Provincial legislatures refuse leave to introduce or pass in the form recommended by the Governor, should be carried through by the institution of Grand Committees with Government majorities. Similarly, it recommended that any legislative measure certified by the Governor-General to be essential for the safety, tranquility or interests of British India which the Indian Legislature refuses leave to introduce or pass in the form recommended by him, may be enacted into law by the Council of State by the use of the Official *bloc*.

2. The Joint Committee rejected both these plans and recommended that on the refusal of the legislatures in all such cases, the Governor or Governor-General may himself enact the measure on his own individual responsibility, but he should reserve the same for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure. "Provision, however, should be made in the Bill for the avoidance of delay in case of a grave emergency by giving the Governor-General power to assent to the Act without reserving it."

3. These recommendations were practically adopted in full by Parliament and the provisions of the original Reform Bill were modified in this behalf; but one untoward and, as I believe, unexpected consequence of this alteration at the last moment has been, that so far as the text of the modified clauses 13 and 26 go, it becomes possible for the Governor-General both in respect of Provincial and Indian Legislation of an emergency character which Legislatures may refuse to pass to enact the same not merely for the particular emergency from the period thereof, but also permanently, without reserving it for the Royal pleasure and obtaining the Royal assent thereto; that this is not a mere formal matter is obvious from what the Joint Committee say: "Acts passed on his sole responsibility should be reserved by the Governor-General for His Majesty's pleasure and to be laid before Parliament. His Majesty will necessarily be advised by the Secretary of State for India, and the responsibility for the advice to be given to His Majesty can only rest with the Secretary of State; but the Committee suggest that the Standing Committee of Parliament, whose appointment they have advised, should be specially consulted about acts of this character."

4. It will be recollected that this has been considered both in Parliament and in India as an undertaking that the exercise of this extraordinary power, of over-riding the elected representatives of the country on the part of the individual executive head, would be kept in check for all practical purposes by the scrutiny by the Standing Committee of Parliament. It turns out now, however, that provided the legislation required is of an emergency character, this scrutiny need not be made not merely in respect of the immediate effects of the measure during the period of emergency, but also of the permanent consequences of a measure admittedly passed under stress of excitement of an emergency. It is obvious that the scrutiny of the Joint Committee is very much more necessary in respect of a proposal to make permanent a law passed at the time of excitement and crisis than in respect of a proposal passed in ordinary times when the necessity of overriding the elected legislature will have been more deliberately and thoroughly considered both by the Governor-General as well as by the Secretary of State and the Joint Committee. It seems, therefore, necessary that though it may not have been possible to incorporate into the Statute a provision for obtaining a scrutiny of hasty *One Man Legislation* by the Joint Committee at the time it may be needed owing to the delay involved, yet when such legislation is sought to be made permanent, it should undergo that scrutiny which is provided for less hasty and less excited legislation on the part of the Executive. This can easily be done by means of a clause inserted in the Instrument of Instructions instructing the Governor and Governor-General in each case not to assent to such laws except for the purpose and period absolutely necessary to try for the emergency that may be deemed to have arisen.

5. It will be considered also that neither the power of subsequent disallowance of Indian legislation generally of all kinds nor the provision for merely laying on the table of the House of Commons, extraordinary legislation of the above character can be deemed to be sufficient to provide for the safeguards and scrutiny which are contemplated for legislation passed under less abnormal circumstances than those which may arise, on emergencies. It has also to be recollected that Lord Crewe's Committee on the India Office recommended originally that the Governor-General should be instructed presumably by the Instrument of Instructions, that save in the case of absolute necessity, "no measure should be certified without previous approval of its substance by the Secretary of State on the ground that the legislation proposed is essential for the safety, tranquility or interests of British India." This duty has existed always by convention and specific directions in Despatches as between the Governor-General and the Secretary of State, and it is clear that the Joint Committee of Parliament assume that it will continue to exist also under the Reform Regime; for in part 3 of their report on clause 33 they specifically observe that the conventions which now govern these relations may wisely be modified to meet fresh circumstances caused by the creation of a Legislative Assembly with a large elected majority. In the exercise of his responsibility the Secretary of State may reasonably consider that only in exceptional circumstances should he be called upon to intervene in matters of purely Indian interest where the Governor and the legislature of India are in agreement, the case that arise on certificated legislation has been one in which the Governor and the Legislature of India would be in disagreement. It is obvious that the existing conventions as well as the recommendations of Lord Crewe's Committee must necessarily operate, and in order that they may so operate it is necessary that the Governor-General should be instructed as to the manner and method of exercising of such extraordinary powers not by confidential and variable directions, but by the Royal Instrument which alone could be considers to be the fulfilment of the undertaking.

INSTRUMENT OF INSTRUCTIONS.

6. Both the Reform Act as well as the earlier proposals of Reform have contemplated the issue of an Instrument of Instructions to the Governor and Governor-General under the new regime, and it is suggested that this Instrument of Instructions of the letters-patent of their appointment should specifically prescribe the manner in which this extremely comprehensive and uncontrolled power of enacting laws by his own individual fiat on the part of the Governor or Governor-General, over-riding the express decision of the popular legislatures to the contrary, under section 13 and 26 of the Act, should be exercised. They have to be strictly controlled by the Secretary of State under the authority of His Majesty's Government, through the provisions for the reservation of such measures for His Majesty's pleasure, and definite opportunities ought to be provided for the House of Commons on each occasion for affirmative approval of such enactments, if they are to be placed permanently on the Statute Book.

7. The usual clause in the Royal Instructions to Colonial Governors as to reservation of Bills runs as follows:

"The Governor shall not, except in the cases hereunder mentioned, assent in Our name to any Bill of any of the following classes:—

(1) Any Bill for the divorce of persons joined together in holy matrimony.
(2) Any Bill whereby any grant of land or money, or other donation or gratuity may be made to himself.
(3) Any Bill affecting the currency of the State.
(4) Any Bill, the provisions of which shall appear inconsistent with obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty.
(5) Any Bill of an extraordinary nature and importance, whereby Our prerogative or the rights and property of Our subjects not residing in the State or the Trade and Shipping of the United Kingdom and its Dependencies may be prejudiced.
(6) Any Bill containing provisions to which Our assent has been once refused, or which have been disallowed by Us;"

"Unless he shall have previously obtained Our Instructions upon such bill through one of our principal Secretaries of State, or unless such bill shall contain a clause suspending the operation of such Bill until the signification in the State of Our pleasure thereupon, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an urgent necessity exists requiring that such bill be brought into immediate operation, in which case he is authorised to assent in Our name to such Bill, unless the same shall be repugnant to the law of England, or inconsistent with any obligations imposed upon Us by Treaty. But he is to transmit to Us by the earliest opportunity the Bill so assented to, together with his reasons for assenting thereto."

8. It is suggested that the Instrument of Instructions to Indian Governors-General shall contain a clause such as the following:—

"The Governor-General shall not, except in the cases undermentioned, assent in Our name to any Bill, which has been enacted by any Governor of any of the Provinces in British India, in exercise of the powers vested in him under section 13 of the Government of India Act, after the Legislature of the Province had refused to enact a law proposed by him in the form recommended by him, unless he shall have previously obtained Our Instructions upon the Bill through one of Our Principal Secretaries of State, or unless such Bill shall contain a clause suspending the operation of such Bill until the signification in the Province of Our pleasure thereon, or unless the Governor shall have satisfied himself that an emergency has arisen requiring that the Bill be brought into immediate operation, and the Bill contains a clause strictly limiting its operation to the period of the emergency, in which case he is authorised to assent in Our name to such Bill for the period in question, Provided always that he shall transmit to Us by the earliest opportunity the Bill so assented to, together with his reasons for his assenting thereto and for continuing its provisions beyond the period of emergency contemplated."

The 'Ormonde,' says a Colombo message, is having a new blade fitted to-day and two other blades are being straightened. She is probably leaving a dock on Wednesday and is expected to sail on Friday or Saturday as she has to take a big supply of coal abroad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE REFORMS.

SEARCHLIGHT OF INTERPELLATIONS.

In an interview which the Hon Mr. V. J. Patel granted to a "Chronicle" representative the other day, he pointed out that the questions and answers regarding the subject of reforms at the last session of the Imperial Legislative Council furnished a real test of the Government of India's attitude towards the people of India. Below we have attempted to bring together, as far as possible completely, the questions put by several members on the subject and also the replies thereto furnished by the spokesmen of the Government of India. These answers form a curious blend between a sense of bureaucratic infallibility and an air of imperturbability that should defy challenge. Nothing in all these answers could be more amusing than Sir William Marris' professed ignorance of the exact personnel of the Congress delegation to London. The answers contain sufficient internal evidence proving Mr. Patel's contention that the attitude of Government towards the Congress party was "hostile":—

Q.—The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that Assam ranks third among the eight major Provinces of India as regards Moslem population?

(b) Has any provision been made for any special Moslem electorate in Assam for returning any member to the Imperial Legislature under the Reform Act?

(c) Is it a fact that the Southborough Committee recommended that in the Imperial Legislative Assembly one seat and half a seat (that is to say, one seat in every alternate term) be allotted to the Assam Moslems?

(d) With reference to the last part of the answer given by Sir Reginald Craddock to my question on the subject on the 27th September, 1916, do Government propose to consider the question of allotting one seat and a half to the Moslems of Assam?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) The information is available in the census reports. Assam ranks seventh among the eight major Provinces in aggregate Moslem population, and third in the proportion of Moslems to total population.

(b) and (d) The Hon. Member is referred to the Press Communiqué issued on the 8th January.

(c) The answer is in the negative. The Southborough Committee, in paragraph 33 of their report, proposed that one seat only should be allotted to the Moslems of Assam."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

"Has any action been taken to give effect to the following recommendation contained in paragraph 329, pages 155, 156 of the Joint Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms, namely:—'If opportunities of colonisation outside India are forthcoming after the war, we believe that many Indian soldiers would take advantage of them; and we would urge upon His Majesty's Government that their claims in this respect should be favourably considered'?"

A.—The Hon. Sir George Barnes replied:—

"We are at the present time inquiring from Local Governments whether it would be practicable to attempt an organised scheme of settlement in the event of territory being available for this purpose, and how far a suitable type of agriculturists, ex-service men or others, would be attracted by the prospects of free settlement in such territory."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that the suggestion was made by several public men during the course of the war that the tropical possessions of the enemy should be handed over to India for colonisation on the ground that they were conquered mainly by Indian troops?

(b) The question has been considered, and has any decision been arrived at? If not, do the Government of India propose to bring it to the notice of His Majesty's Government."

A.—The Hon. Sir George Barnes replied:—

"(a) Yes.

(b) The question has been considered, but no decision has yet been reached."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

"(a) Will Government be pleased to state what part, if any, of Assam it is proposed to declare to be a 'backward tract' in accordance with the provisions of section 15 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919?

(b) What are the exceptions and modifications, if any, subject to which it is proposed to apply the Government of India Act to such 'backward tract?'

(c) What Acts of the Indian Legislature, if any, is it proposed to apply and not to apply, respectively, in such 'backward tract'?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"The Hon. Member is referred to the Government of India's despatch No. 7 of 1919 to the Secretary of State, dated June 5, 1919. The provisional proposals in this regarding the treatment of the hill districts of Assam are still under consideration between the Government of India and the local Administration, and the Government of India are not at present in a position to make any further announcement as to details."

RULES UNDER REFORM ACT.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to state whether the rules to be framed under the new Government of India Act will be placed before this Council, as was done in the case of the proposals contained in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, and the opinion of the non-official members taken?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"The rules to be made under the Government of India Act are too numerous and detailed for the opinion of the Council as a whole to be obtained upon them with advantage, even if time allowed of such a course. The Government of India, however, propose to forward a copy of the suggested rules, as they are ready, to every non-official member requesting him to offer any observation in writing, and also to take the rules and comments into consideration with a Committee largely composed of members of this Council."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. Kamini Kumar Chanda asked:—

"(a) What action, if any, has been taken to give effect to the recommendations of the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament on the Indian Reforms Bill relative to the appointment of a High Commissioner for India in London?

(b) Will Government be pleased to state whether the office will be manned by Indians?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"The matter is under the consideration of the Government of India, and they are not yet in a position to make any announcement."

DISPARITY BETWEEN SIZE OF ELECTORATES.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Do Government propose to take any action, and if so what, to carry out the recommendation of Lord Selborne's Committee that an effort should be made to remedy in part at least the present disparity between the size of the electorates in the different Provinces?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"Yes. The disparity was noticeable in the case of Madras and the Punjab. The Governments of these provinces are taking steps to increase very largely the electorates proposed by the Franchise Committee.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) What is the personnel of the Provincial Financial Relations Committee and what are its terms of reference?

(b) Will the Committee be authorised to go into the question whether the Government of India could be self-supporting and financially independent of the Provinces?

(c) Is is a fact that in a debate on the question raised in the House of Commons by Colonel Wedgewood, the Secretary of State in reply to the argument of Colonel Wedgewood that Provincial contributions were not necessary in view of the fact that the Indian Government itself could raise its own revenue without any contributions whatever made the following observation:—

"I would really not like to commit myself to a view as to the taxable capacity of India. That is a subject I would like to leave to the Government of India to decide but, whatever the facts, they could not be decided in a day or two."

A.—The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey replied:—

"(a) The desired information will be found in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 306-F., dated 27th January, 1920, which was published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India, No. V, dated January 31st 1920.

(b) The Committee has been specially requested to examine the correctness of the estimate of the Imperial deficit under the revised Provincial Settlements which has been framed by the Government of India and to express its opinion on it.

(c) Yes."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Do Government propose to call the attention of the Government of Bombay, the Punjab and Central Provinces to the debate in the House of Commons on the question of residential qualification, and ask them to report whether they still hold the view that they presented to the Franchise Committee?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"The Government of India see no reason to take the action suggested. The proposed residential qualification for candidates in the Bombay Presidency, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, was accepted by the Joint Committee and by Parliament."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it true that the representation in the Legislative Council of Europeans in Bengal, as recommended by the Franchise Committee, is out of all proportion to their population or voting strength?

(b) Did Lord Selborne's Committee recommend a re-adjustment of that representation?

(c) What action do Government propose to take to remedy the inequality?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) The Franchise Committee proposed that 14 out of 100 elected seats should be allotted to Europeans in Bengal. Europeans constitute 0.04 per sent. of the total population of Bengal. Their proportionate voting strength is not known. As the Hon'ble Member is aware, however, population and voting strength are not the only factors to be taken into account in determining the number of seats to be allotted to a community, nor is it in the case of the Europeans only that the Franchise Committee have recommended representation in excess of population and voting strength.

(b) The Joint Committee considered that there were good grounds for a readjustment of European representation in Bengal.

(c) The non-official Members in the Bengal Legislative Council recommended that the European representation on the new Council should be sufficient to safeguard European interests and to correspond with any increase in the number of elected members. It is proposed that in accordance with this recommendation the representation of European interests should be in approximately the same proportion as in the existing Council. The Government of India believe that this would be in accordance with the wishes of the Joint Committee."

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDIA.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"From what date is the appointment of a High Commissioner for India to be made?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to-day to Mr. Chanda's question on the same subject."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following opinion of Lord Selborne's Committee:—

'Whenever the necessity for new taxation arises, as arise it must, the question involved should be threshed out by both parts of the Government in consultation together, and it is especially important that in this matter both parts of the Government should, if possible, be in agreement when the proposals of the Government are laid before the Legislature.'

(b) Has the attention of Government been also drawn to the following observations of the Secretary of State appearing at page 283 of the Official Report of the debates in the House of Commons of Wednesday, 3rd December, 1919:—

Mr. Montagu: 'The situation is really this. So far as I understand the Provincial Government in India now has practically no powers of taxation. The powers of taxation are absolutely a new thing. To my mind taxation ought not to be imposed on the provinces. I hope the contingency will never arise except when the whole Government after consideration of all resources at its disposal, agrees to go to the Legislature and ask for taxation, and I take it all Budget proposals will be discussed in common between all the parties concerned.'

PROVINCIAL TAXATION.

(c) Do Government propose to give effect to these opinions, and will provision as indicated therein be made in the rules to be made under the Government of India Act?"

A.—The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey replied:

"(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The Government of India take these remarks to mean that the future Provincial taxation should be imposed only on the initiative of the whole Local Government and with the concurrence of the local Legislature.

(c) It is proposed that the rules regarding the budget and taxation should be framed in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is there any despatch of Lord Hardinge containing proposals for post-war reforms which he prepared and submitted to the Secretary of State after full consultation with the heads of the various Local Governments?

(b) If so, will Government lay it on the table?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:

"The answer is in the negative."

VOTERS.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Do Government propose to include in the rules to be framed under the Government of India Act, rules for the appointment of Standing Committees of the Legislative bodies, their composition and regulations governing their procedure?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:

"The Hon. Member's attention is drawn to paragraph 10 of the Joint Committee's Report which runs as follows:—

'The Committee think that it may often greatly assist the political education of India if standing committees of the legislative bodies are attached to certain departments of Government, but they only express this opinion on the understanding that the appointment of such committees, their composition, and the regulations which govern their procedure, shall be matters wholly and exclusively within the discretion of the Governor-General or of the Governor, as the case may be.'

In view of this strong expression of opinion the Government of India do not propose that the Governor-General's or Governor's discretion should be fettered by rules under the Act."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that for the purpose of formulating the franchise proposals to be submitted to the Franchise Committee, the Government of Bombay had prepared statistics showing the number of voters on the basis of an annual income of Rs. 250?

(b) Will Government be pleased to say what was the number of voters in the Bombay Presidency on that calculation, and why ultimately the idea of including such voters was given up?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) Yes.

(b) The number of persons in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Bombay and Karachi cities, which were not included in the calculations) who were estimated to have an annual income of Rs. 250 or over was 170,610. As regards the reason why the Franchise Committee did not include receipt of an annual income of this amount in their proposals for the franchise, the Hon. Member is referred to paragraph 9 of their report, in which it is stated that the proposals of the Committee were based on the possession of property as evidenced by the payment of land-revenue, rent or local rates in rural areas, and of municipal rates in urban areas and of income-tax generally. It is presumed that the Committee considered that it would not be possible to make annual income not so evidenced the basis of a satisfactory electoral roll."

PERSONNEL OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) What is the personnel of the informed Advisory Committee recently appointed by Government to examine the draft rules, regulations and standing orders under the new Government of India Act?

(b) Is Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea included as a member of that Committee? If not, why not?

(c) Are any members of the Moderate or the Congress Deputations that were sent to England in connection with the reforms, included as members of that Committee? If not, why not?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) The members of the Committee are:—The Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, the Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea, the Hon. Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, the Hon. Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sundar Singh, Majithia, the Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, the Hon. Rajah of Mahmudabad, the Hon. Mr. W. E. Crum, the Hon. Mr. N. F. Paton.

(c) It is understood that Messrs. Sastri, Banerjea and Sapru were members of a deputation which visited England in connection with the reforms."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Are any members of the Congress Deputation which were sent to England in connection with the Reforms included as members of the Committee?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"I am not aware of the exact personnel of the Congress Deputation."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Will Government state what action they have taken or propose to take in regard to the following recommendation of Lord Selborne's Committee:—'The Committee regard the number of seats allotted to the rural population as distinct from the urban as disproportionately low and consider that it should receive a larger share of representation.'

(b) Is it a fact that the seats allotted to the rural population of the Districts of Broach and Kaira in the Bombay Presidency compare very unfavourably with those allotted to the rural population of the Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals Districts?

(c) Do Government propose to call for the report of the Government of Bombay on this question?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) It is proposed to allot from 5 to 7 additional seats to rural constituencies in the provinces of Madras, Bengal, and the United Provinces where the disparity in favour of urban areas was conspicuous.

(b) The Hon. Member is referred to the statistics of population and voting strength contained in paragraph E of Appendix II to the report of the Franchise Committee. The Government of India do not consider that the disparity between the two pairs of districts is greater than must inevitably occur in any practical scheme of distribution of seats.

(c) The answer is in the negative."

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that in 1918, a resolution recommending the introduction of the system of proportional representation in elections for select municipal areas was discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council?

(b) If so, what has been the outcome of that discussion?

(c) Do the Government of India propose to call upon Local Governments and Administrations to apply the said system by way of experiment in elections for select local bodies?"

A.—The Hon. Mr. Shafi replied:—

"The resolution referred to by the Hon. Member was discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council in 1918, but was subsequently withdrawn. The Hon. Member's attention is invited to paragraph 5 of the Resolution of the Government of India on Local Self-Government, dated the 16th May, 1918, which lays down the system of representation which the Government of India consider suitable for introduction in local bodies. The Government of India do not propose to call upon Local Governments and Administrations to introduce any system of proportional representation by way of experiment in elections for select local bodies."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Under the new Government of India Act, will it be open to the Legislative Assembly to discuss as the Legislative Council now does, at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, the proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue for military purposes?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"The Hon. Member is referred to the provision of section 25 (3) sub-section (5) of the Government of India Act, 1919, under which proposals for the appropriation of revenue relating to expenditure classified as 'defence' expenditure shall not be open to discussion in the Indian Legislature at the time when the annual statement is under consideration, unless the Governor-General otherwise directs."

FRANCHISE FOR WOMEN.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that in the city of Bombay women have been exercising municipal franchise for some years, and that recently the Bombay Legislative Council has adopted a resolution recommending that women should be eligible for membership of the Bombay Corporation?

(b) Do Government propose to grant the vote to the women of the Bombay Presidency in the new constitution? If not, why not?"

A.—The Hon. Mr. Shafi replied:—

"(a) There is nothing in the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, which expressly debars women in that city from voting at municipal elections. The Government of India believe that the statement made by the Hon. Member himself before the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill that women in the Bombay Presidency have been exercising the franchise for many years past is correct. A resolution recommending to the Governor in Council that steps be taken to remove the disqualification in the Act abovementioned, which prevents a female from being elected or appointed as a Councillor of the Corporation, was moved on the 6th November, 1918, in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay and was adopted by a majority of votes.

(b) The Hon. Member is referred to the report of the Joint Select Committee on clause 7 of the Government of India Bill. It is proposed that the rules should deal with the question of woman suffrage in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Committee."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Have the Government of Madras invited the Brahmans and the non-Brahmans to settle the question of separate representation for the latter in the Legislative Council by means of the reservation of seats by negotiation amongst themselves, and if so, with what result?

(b) Have the Government of Bombay taken similar action on the question of the treatment to be accorded to the Mahrattas and the allied communities in the Bombay Presidency, and if so, with what result?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) The Hon. Member is referred to the Communiqué recently issued by the Government of Madras. As stated in this, since no agreement could be reached between the Brahmans and non-Brahmans as regards the separate representation of the latter by means of the reservation of seats, the Government of India, at the request of the Government of Madras, have appointed Lord Meston as arbitrator.

(b) It is understood that negotiations are in progress between the Mahrattas and the non-Mahrattas, but that they have not yet reached a stage at which the prospects of an agreement being arrived at can be forecasted."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Do Government propose to co-operate with the people of India and help them in securing development in Indian conditions as early as possible, and if so, how?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"Government will always be ready to play their part in promoting the political development of India, but they draw the Hon. Member's attention to the expression of Parliament's opinion in the preamble of the Act to the effect that progress in such matters must depend on the co-operation received from those on whom new opportunities of service will be conferred, and the extent to which it is found that confidence can be reposed in their sense of responsibility."

TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose for the information and guidance of the new Legislative Councils and public generally to lay down, in the rules to be made under the new Act, definite principles governing the revision of the list of the Transferred Subjects from time to time within ten years?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"The Hon. Member has apparently overlooked the preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919, in which the principles he desiderates are set out in the clearest possible manner. In this preamble Parliament has indicated that progress will depend upon the operation of factors at present unknown. Consequently, the Government of India do not propose to attempt to formulate the rate or conditions of the further transfer of subjects in the rules to be made under the Act."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that the Government of Bombay have not yet given full effect to the local self-government Resolution of the Government of India, in so far as such effect could be given by executive orders, particularly in matters relating to the increase in the number of elected members, election of Presidents and lowering of qualification for votes?

(b) Is it true that as things stand at present, the lists of voters for the elections of the new Legislative Council will be based on qualifications lower than those for the Municipal and Local Board elections?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Marris replied:—

"(a) The question is one which might suitably be asked in the local Legislative Council. The Hon. Member is referred to the speech made by His Excellency the President of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay on the 10th December, 1919, to paragraph 22 of Resolution No. 8969, dated the 27th October 1919, of the Government of Bombay, and to paragraph 31 of Resolution No. 9449, dated the 11th November, 1919, of the same Government.

(b) The qualifications proposed in the case of the Bombay Legislative Council, for classes other than the wage-earners in the city of Bombay, are shown in the Appendices to the Report of the Franchise Committee. Those for rural areas are much lower than the qualifications now in force for elections to Local and District Boards. Those for urban areas also appear to be lower than the qualifications in force for elections to the Presidency Corporation and to the District Municipalities, but as the basis adopted is not identical in the two cases, the Government of India are unable to say what the precise difference is, and would suggest that the Hon. Member should ask the Bombay Government for this information. As regards wage-earners in the city of Bombay the Hon. Member is referred to the answer given to his question on the 20th February."

ROYAL PROCLAMATION.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"Do Government propose to consider the desirability of issuing a Press Communique, for the information and guidance of their officers, that in the new era they will follow strictly the letter and the spirit of the Royal Proclamation in dealing with the people of India?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Vincent replied:—

"The Government have no reason to apprehend that any of their officers will fail to follow the letter and the spirit of the Royal Proclamation in dealing with the people of India. Such a proclamation has an inherent authority and influence which no Government orders can supplement."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel:—"I beg to put a supplementary question, my Lord. Does the Government consider the action of Mr. Hamilton, the District Magistrate of Jullundur, in refusing to renew licences under the Arms Act, on the ground that the applicants attended the Indian National Congress, consistent with the letter and spirit of the Royal Proclamation?"

A.—The Hon. Sir William Vincent:—"The Government of India have no official information on the point raised by the Hon. Member, and it is a matter for interrogation in the local Legislative Council."

RESIDENTIAL QUALIFICATION.

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it proposed to define 'residential qualification' required for candidates and voters in the new constitution in the Bombay Presidency?

(b) Under the existing Regulations in Bombay does residential qualification mean merely that a candidate must have a place of residence in his constituency?

(c) Do the recommendations of the Franchise Committee accepted by Lord Selborne's Committee on this question empower the Bombay Government or the Government of India to so define 'residential qualification' as to mean that a candidate must be actually residing in his constituency?

(d) Did the Bombay Government, in submitting their view to the Franchise Committee on this question, merely recommend that a candidate must have a place of residence in his constituency?

(e) Is it a fact that in connection with the preparation of the electoral roll Mr. Seddon, the special officer appointed by the Government of Bombay, has already instructed his subordinates to interpret the words 'has a place of residence' to mean actual residence?"

A.—The Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied:—

"(a) The qualifications, including residential qualifications, for candidates and electors will be defined in rules to be made under section 7 of the Government of India Act, 1919; but the Government of India have not yet received the detailed proposals of the Government of Bombay.

(b) The rules relating to the election of members of the Bombay Legislative Council by Municipalities and District Boards provide that the candidate must have a place of residence in the group for which he seeks election. Those relating to election by the Muhammadan Community provide that a person can only be nominated as a candidate for the division in which he resides.

(c) The Government of India do not regard the recommendation of the Joint Committee as imposing any restriction regarding the definition to be adopted.

(d) No. They recommended that a candidate should have had a place of residence in the constituency for 12 months.

(e) The Government of India have no information on the subject."

Q.—The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel asked:—

"(a) Is it proposed to allot to representatives from Bengal the largest number of seats on the Legislative Assembly, as compared with other provinces?

(b) If so, will Government state their reasons for such a course?"

A.—The Hon. Mr. A. P. Muddiman replied:—

"(a) and (b) In determining the number of seats to be assigned to each province the Government of India have endeavoured to give due weight to all the relevant factors, including population, political development, and commercial importance. They consider that on this basis Madras, Bombay and the United Provinces should be allotted the same number of seats, and that Bengal is entitled to one seat over and above this number."

(To be continued.)

HOW HOT WATER CURES SICK HEADACHES.

WHY EVERYONE SHOULD DRINK BEFORE BREAKFAST A HALF-TUMBLERFUL WITH A LITTLE COMMON ALKIA SALTRATES IN IT.

Headaches are always caused by self-poisoning. Auto-intoxication the medical men call it. Liver and Kidney poisons, known as toxins, are drawn into the blood through the thousands of absorbent intestinal glands. These excite the heart, also clog the liver, kidneys and other organs. As the heart pumps faster, the blood pressure increases and congestion occurs in the small veins of the head so throbbing and shooting pains are felt, also you may feel those gnawing, grinding pains in the back, over the fouled kidneys. You experience mental langour, dizziness, feverishness, insomnia and despondency. Food nauseates, breath and taste are bad in the morning, complexion becomes sallow and broken out. You are in a receptive state for any disease. But don't resort to habit-forming heart depressants, with their harmful reactions. Acetanilide, aspirin, bromides or other "headache powders" are only temporary expedients and never cure.

Ask your chemist for a few ounces of refined Alkia Saltrates, a compound which in its pure state gives you a reproduction of the solvent, eliminative and curative properties found in various famous medicinal spring waters. Dissolve a level teaspoonful of this in a half-tumbler of hot water and drink before breakfast pessionally, then note how much better you feel right away. It washes all pain-causing poisons and impurities out of the system, sweetens the breath and cleanses, purifies and freshens the entire alimentary tract. It is practically tasteless, and harmless as sugar, in any quantity. It renders headaches impossible and increases your bodily and mental efficiency so you at once begin to enjoy life as Nature intends you should.—C.N.H.

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GREEKS AT SMYRNA.

VENISELOS'S ACCOUNT OF SHOOTING.

EXPLANATION TO M. P'S.

M. Veniselos, Greek Prime Minister, made a statement in mail week to a large number of members of Parliament in answer to certain charges which have been made against the conduct of the Greeks in Symrna. Lord Robert Cecil was in the chair.

In particular M. Veniselos was invited to give information on three specific points which had been dealt with by the Rev. Hugh Embling before the same Committee a week before. The first was that the Greeks had killed a number of Turks, on which Mr. Embling has commented: "In civilised places it is customary for such offences to be punished."

M. Veniselos gave a resume of the affair. The Greeks entered Smyrna on May 15, 1919. The civil authority was left in the hands of the Turks. On the night before all criminals had been brought out from the prisons and the police went on strike. There was then no attempt to preserve civil order.

The Greek army entered the town with unloaded rifles. Reaching Government Square they were fired on by the Turk and 30 or 40 Greeks were killed. Naturally confusion ensued. The Greeks gave battle. After two or three hours' fighting they escorted 2,500 Turkish prisoners to the ships until order could be restored. It was at this point that the civil population, which had welcomed the Greek army, broke bounds and assaulted the Turks. About twenty were killed.

M. Veniselos admitted the seriousness of this fact. He described it as "an abominable crime." The worst feature of it was that three or four were killed by Greek fire.

VALIDITY OF REPORT DISPUTED.

Within two days a Greek court-martial was established. One Greek soldier who was found with Turkish loot was shot once. Two others were condemned to death and many other sentences were passed.

Last June when the matter was raised in the British House of Commons, M. Veniselos himself begged the British Government to send a British and a Greek officer to investigate. The Government regretted that it could not accept the proposal. Instead an Inter-Allied Commission was formed consisting of an American, a British a French, and an Italian representative.

M. Veniselos asked that a Greek officer should be attached to it. The honour of the Greek Army was involved—with the Allied Army. The Supreme Council agreed, but stipulated that the Greek should have no vote or any share in drawing up the report. M. Veniselos accepted this. When, however, the Commission met in Constantinople, the Greek officer was not called. More than this, the Commission gave an undertaking that the depositions of witnesses would not be communicated to the Greek officer.

"Is this done in any civilised country?" asked M. Veniselos. "Is the accused not told what he is accused of or allowed to give evidence in his defence?" He did not acknowledge the legal validity of this report.

RELIEF REFUSED.

Mr. Embling's second charge last week was that the Greeks had proved themselves unwilling to help Turkish refugees. M. Veniselos caused a distinct sensation when he said that M. Sterghiades, the Greek High Commissioner at Smyrna, had given £6,000 to Mr. Embling himself with the request that he should use it outside the Greek zone for the relief of Turk and Christian alike. To make sure that it was the same Mr. Embling he had sent his private secretary, M. Tsolainos, to visit Mr Embling that very morning to find out.

The reason why Mr. Embling, an Englishman, who happened to be in Smyrna, was asked to do this was that the Turks had refused an offer of £4,500 for the same purpose. Mr. Embling returned the money, and said he could not distribute it. Mr. Embling did not explicitly state the reason why he could not distribute it, but M. Veniselos supposed the Turkish authorities would not allow him to give it to the persons for whom it was intended.

M. Veniselos therefore claimed that the Greek had done all they could to help the refugees.

The third point made by Mr. Embling last week was that there would continue to be trouble in Smyrna as long as the Greeks remained there. M. Veniselos refused to give an opinion on this because it was a matter of Allied politics.

Mr. Aubrey Herbert, M.P., asked if the Greeks would undertake to give help to a certain village. He could not say whether it was inside or outside the Greek zone.

M. Veniselos answered: "If it is inside I will cable at once. If not perhaps you will tell me how to convince the Turkish authorities to allow us to help".—"The Morning Post."

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TURKEY AND GREECE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apologists for the Allies' occupation of Constantinople assert that the measure was imperative for the prevention of further Christian atrocities in Asia Minor. This accusation remains to be proved by an independent International Committee of Enquiry, for which the Khilafat Deputation in London has made a definite demand both from England and America. But whilst the apologists wax eloquent about the unproved charges against the Turks, why are they studiously silent about the massacres of Turks by the Greek troops in Asia Minor? May we know:—

(1) Why the British Government is withholding the publication of the Report of the Inter-Allied Commission of Inquiry into the events which followed the Greek occupation of Smyrna and the surrounding districts?

(2) Why has Mr. Bonar Law declined to lay the Report before Parliament?

(3) Why are "unauthorised reports against Turkey received and relied" upon, and then widely advertised and circulated round the world?

(4) Why are "authorised reports in favour of Turkey suppressed," not only from the masses, but even from the members of Parliament?

(5) How in the face of these facts can India accept the European cables about Turkish cruelties and barbarities? How can she believe them?

Then, Sir, there is a cardinal factor to be borne in mind in respect of the Turko-Greek tussle; and that is the landing of Greek troops in Smyrna. May we know:

(1) Whether the Greek occupation of Smyrna is provided for in the Armistice with Turkey?

(2) Whether any plebiscite is taken subsequently?

(3) Whether the life and property of the Greeks in Smyrna were in danger?

So far as we are aware:

(1) There is no stipulation in the Treaty to justify Greek occupation.

(2) There is no Plebiscite taken.

(3) And there is the evidence of the abovementioned Commission:—"that the inquiry has proved that since the Armistice the general situation of the Christians in the Aidin vilayet has been satisfactory. Their safety has not been threatened."

Thus it is clear, that the landing of the Greek troops in Smyrna was unjust and unwarranted; that it violated the terms of the Armistice; and that the occupation of Smyrna was a direct and definite usurpation of Turkish territory. But the Greeks did not halt at Smyrna. Their troops marched into the hinterland. And as to their deeds, let the report of the Inter-Allied Commission speak for itself.

"The Greek Government in the person of the High Civil authority representing it at Smyrna is responsible for the grave troubles, which during the advance of the Greek troops stained the interior districts of the country with blood. The Greek alone are responsible for the massacre of Menemen. Weariness, nerve-strain, and fear led them to commit, 'without any provocation,' a veritable massacre of the defenceless Turkish civilians. The Greek officers present entirely failed in their duty." In another part, the report says, that as regards the Meander Valley, its "occupation by the Greeks was unjustifiable": and "the regrettable events which accompanied the march of the Greek troops are the consequence of the state of war, which has existed since their advance. In all justice the Greeks alone should not be made responsible for the events in the Meander Valley."

Quite true. But the pivotal point is what was the justification for the Greek troops to land at Smyrna, to march into Turkish territory and to terrorise the population?

(1) Is not the Greek action tantamount to an unprovoked attack on Turkish territory?

(2) Should a virile race like the Turks receive the Greek invaders with open arms?

(3) Should they not resist the march of the hostile intruders?

(4) Should they not muster strong in self-defence? Should they not defend their own homes?

(5) Should their opposition be construed as an act of war?

(6) Should the casualties of Greeks be interpreted as atrocities by the Turks?

(7) If the Turks are tyrants, treacherers, and terrorisers, why are the Allies withholding the publication of the report of the Inter-Allied Commission?

Wisely has Mr. Amir Ali said, "do not condemn the Turk unheard"; and we appeal to the conscience of the Christian Powers to mete out justice to Turkey.—Yours etc.,

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

[P.S.—Mr. H. N. Brailsford, "saw the desperate migration of the Turks, who fled from Greek rule in Macedonia in 1913; and has been Moslem children mutilated by Greek knives"!—B. F. B.]

KHILAFAT AND SMYRNA FUNDS.

The Hon. Secretary, Central Khilafat Committee writes:—

In addition to the already published donations to the Khilafat Fund of Rs. 1,31,194-10 annas, we have received from the 1st of April to the 15th instant another sum of Rs. 9,483-14 annas giving us the total of Rs. 1,40,678-8 annas. The names of the doners are given in the list.

Along with this we have received another sum of Rs. 3,518-8 for the relief of the poor sufferers in Asia Minor.

The following is a detailed list of donations:—

	Rs.	a.
Hakim Berkat Ali Saheb Chisti, Dist. Akola ...	23	9
Mr. Noor Mohamed, Bombay ...	1	0
The Staff of Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Mills ...	40	0
Mr. Mozafferuddin, Islamia College, Lahore ...	200	0
Mr. Chiragh Din, Sirsa Dist. Hisar ...	100	0
Mohamedans of Dhanbad, Dist. Manbhum ...	32	11
Mamon Jamat, Borashukur, Madras	501	4
Mr. Harbans Beharilal Mathur, Kota City ...	2	0
Mr. Ishak Mirza, Agarmalva ...	7	1
Mr. T. P. Abdulla, Tellichery ...	3	0
Mr. Hafizur Rahman, Daltongunj ...	30	0
Mr. Nazir Ahmed, Bina ...	50	0
Mr. Saifuddin Khan, Khairpur, Sindh ...	20	0
Mr. Khurshaid Hasan, Lahore ...	7	0
Mr. Md. Makhfi, Manikalan, Jaunpur ...	100	0
Mr. Md. Jahangir Kazi, Amdapur...	104	0
Moslim Jamat Malegaun, thro Bhai Lachmi Naraenji Radhakrishan ...	550	0
Mr. Noor Mohamed Ghani, Pater-Nandapur ...	10	0
Mr. Allabux Najumi, Bombay ...	5	0
Six Moslim Volunteers, thro Mr. Maniar, Bombay ...	3	0
A Moslim thro Mr. Ismail Haji Siddick, Bombay ...	2	8
Mr. Abdul Jabbar Panwalla, Bombay ...	371	12
Mr. Haji Jan Md. Ibrahim Suratwalla, Surat ...	51	0
Mr. Haji Raham Elahi Sirajuddin, Agra ...	45	0
Babu Rafiuddin and Munney Khan, Agra ...	100	0
Mr. Abdul Hamid, Sylhat ...	500	0
Mr. Maksud Khan, Motor Driver ...	30	0
A Banda-i-Khoda, Bombay ...	26	0
Mr. Ghulam Husain Shermohamed, Bombay ...	20	0
Taimker Mohalla Jamat (1st instalment) ...	400	0
Khilafat Committee, Kalyan ...	450	0
Khilafat Committee, Masauli, Barabanki ...	13	0
Munshi Yar Md. Syed Makbul, Allahabad ...	15	0
Mr. M. S. Siddick, Bhopal ...	112	0
Mr. Modassir Husain, Rampurhat, Bengal ...	400	0
Mr. Sharif Ahmed, Khilafat Committee, Marhara ...	75	0
Mr. Obaidul-Hak, Sitakund, Chittagong ...	100	0
Mr. S. A. Quddus, M.A., Sec. Khilafat Committee, Aimeer ...	57	0
Students of M.A.O. College Aligarh ...	125	0
Hafiz Jalal Uddin Saheb, Sargoda ...	200	0
Mr. Badruddin, Khilafat Committee, Sambhal ...	500	0
Mr. S. M. Ghuse Khilafat Committee, Namakal ...	500	0
From Shellers Circus benifit night and Shirmati Manjari on 22nd Feb. thro Mr. Abdulla Cassum Manji ...	1,242	8
Khilafat Committee, Peshawar ...	1,450	0
Poor Moslim thro Ismail Haji Siddick ...	10	0
Shairally Rahmatullah and Co. Bombay ...	5	0
Khilafat Committee, Peshawar ...	675	0
Hon. Secretary Anjuman Ahbab-e-Islam, Dhabohi ...	198	9
Total ...	9,483	14

SMYRNA RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	a.
Mr. Ahmed Mirza, M.D.B.Sc., Hyderabad (Dc.) ...	50	0
Mr. Abdul Latif Abdul Shakur & Co. Bombay ...	1,000	0
Mr. Md. Noor Mohamed Mozawalla, Bombay ...	25	0
Collections from Mohamedans of Bombay thro Mr. Abdur Razak, Bombay ...	48	8
Mr. S. M. Abdullah Beg, Bezwada ...	50	0
Mr. Zubair Bar-at-Law, Monghyr ...	55	0
Do. Do. ...	50	0
Mr. Ibrahim Ahmed Mirza, Bombay	10	0
Mr. Ahmed Dhola Jairaj and Alimohamed Dhola Jairaj, Bombay ...	50	0
Mr. H. Janmohamed Ibrahim Suratwala ...	150	0
Past and present students of M.A.O. Collegiate School, Aligarh ...	132	0
Mr. Akbar Khan Chief Clerk, Ajmer	20	6
Mr. Mohamed Ibrahim, Banglore ...	5	0
Mr. Sirajuddin Ahmed Patamandia, Orissa ...	5	0
Mohamedans of Husaina Legusarai, Dist. Monghyr ...	50	0
Mr. Budruddin, B.A., LL.B., Sec. Khilafat Committee, Muradabad ...	500	0
Mr. Md. Daud Ali Khan Ansari Khilafat Committee, Sambhal ...	500	0
Mr. Md. Zuhurul Hosain, Cawnpur	100	0
Mrs. Abdur Rub, Chuderghat, Hyderabad Deccan ...	100	0
Khilafat Committee, Peshawar ...	500	0
Mr. Abdul Kadir Annand Dist. Kaira ...	5	0
Mr. Mohamed Hosain Arab, Mewamundi town ...	20	0
Mr. Ala Din Bhilwara, Mewar ...	8	0
Mr. Ishak, Nasik Road ...	25	0
Mr. Md. Rafiuddin, Multai, Dist. Betul ...	20	0
Mr. Bashir Ahmed, Sardhana, Dist. Meerut ...	5	0
Mr. Abdul Majid Khan, Cawnpur ...	5	0
Mr. S. M. Zubair, Bar-at-Law, Monghyr ...	30	0
Total ...	3,518	8

"DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN OUR RIGHTS."

MR. HUGHES ON AUSTRATIA'S. INDEPENDENCE.

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, addressing the Industries Protection League, said the Government had prepared a tariff with the deliberate intention of helping the manufacturers, who must live by their merits, to lay down plants in order to compete in the markets of the world. America, he continued, was hesitating to accept the Covenant of the League of Nations owing to misunderstandings and because each of the Dominions had a vote. Mr. Hughes proceeded:

"Australia paid a thousandfold greater price than America. America need not fear the League because Australia has a vote. We are a small nation, but jealous of our liberty and determined to maintain our rights. We would not be afraid to assert our own rights even when they ran counter to Canada or Great Britain".—"The Morning Post."

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

MR. GOOLAM ALI'S CASE.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The public at large, and the race-going public in particular, owe you a debt of gratitude for the fearless way in which you have torn the veil and disclosed several important facts throwing, as they have done, a flood of light upon Mr. Goolam Ali's case. Mr. Editor your consistent and persistent efforts to probe right into the causes of public grievances have enthroned you in the hearts of the right-thinking section of the Indian and English public. In the case of Mr. Goolam Ali you have done a duty the magnitude of which can hardly be overestimated. The case is sure to be heard again and the public feeling is sure to be allayed inasmuch as you have furnished irrefutable facts in evidence to the innocence of Mr. Goolam Ali. You have, Mr. Editor, proved beyond all shades of doubt that:

1. Collingwood which was tried only on three solitary instances during the last season in Bombay came out successful once and failed twice.

2. There were ever so many other horses with very good records which failed, not twice like Collingwood, but times without number and hence guilty of irregular running to greater extent.

3. Trainers of horses which were guilty of irregular running to a maximum degree were let off scot free while the trainer of Collingwood, which was guilty of irregular running to a minimum was punished with an unprecedented severity.

4. Collingwood could not under any circumstances win a race under or over a mile and a half in distance and that when tried in its usual distance it came out with a win, and what was more, keeping to its usual time.

5. Neither Mr. Goolam Ali, nor Mr. Gahagan nor for the matter of that any one on earth or heaven could reasonably be punished for the failure of Collingwood in the Dealers' Plate and in the Gaye Plate.

6. As a protest against the treatment accorded to Mr. Goolam Ali Mr. Gahagan disconnected himself with the Western India Turf Club and withdrew all his horses from the race programme.

7. It is a fit case for the authorities of the Western India Turf Club as a whole to step in and to institute fresh enquiries into the matter for the vindication of the honour and the prestige of the Club.

In view of the facts marshalled by you in your issues of the 5th March and the 7th instant one cannot but come to the conclusion that the authorities of the W. I. T. Club will in the event of hearing the case again exonerate Mr. Goolam Ali from all the blame for the alleged irregular running of Collingwood and will return him to the privileges of a trainer which he has been enjoying for the past so many years together.—Yours, etc.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

Bombay.

SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of April 5, in reply to the farewell address presented by the Bombay Judicial Service Association to Sir John Heaton, the latter is reported to have said "It did not matter what form of Government they had—whether it was autrocratic or democratic—one thing was absolutely necessary and that was a strong and impartial judiciary, and if they did not gain that they might be perfectly certain the executive would encroach upon regions which did not properly belong to them and there would not be that fairness of treatment of the people and that regard of the rights of the people which could be secured by a strong judiciary."

Yes! You can never have a proper and effective administration of justice without a strong and impartial judiciary; and how does Sir John propose to secure this strong and impartial judiciary? He proposes to do it by recruitment from the Subordinate Judicial Service, though not wholly, still to a considerable extent. If he expressed that view merely to please the Subordinate Judges who had assembled there to give him the address, I can have nothing to say; but if that be really his opinion I must say that the field for recruitment which he has proposed cannot secure the end he has in view. The Subordinate Judges by reason of the subordinate character of their service are not likely to have that independence of character which is essential to the impartial administration of justice. The offices of District Judges and Assistant Judges carry with them the privilege of deciding matters in dispute between the state and the subject. They have to protect the rights of the people as against the State and the Executive are strongly interested in the latter. Consciousness of subordination, loyal obedience to the will of their masters and desire to please them grow into a habit with people serving in the inferior grades of service, and it is not likely that you can have, barring exceptional cases, that strength of mind which is absolutely necessary to decide according to your own convictions uninfluenced by the extraneous considerations. This is not the only disability under which the Subordinate Judicial Service is labouring. There is another. It is the inexperience so far as the administration of criminal law is concerned.

But you can have a strong efficient and impartial judiciary if you make the recruitment from another field. It is the legal profession. If fully trained lawyers are appointed to these higher appointments you can have an ideal judiciary. Sir John himself is aware of that, but seems to be against it on the ground of cost. I am unable to understand this ground unless he means that trained lawyers will not accept these appointments on a salary which is fixed for them. But recently 4 or 5 appointments were made from amongst the public prosecutors attached to District Courts, they have not started on a higher pay than the minimum fixed for these places. It does not, therefore, appear to me that the ground of costs put forth by Sir John Heaton is in any way tenable, and I firmly believe that so long as a better class of men is available the Government will confine its selection to that class only.—Yours, etc.

S. V. KULKERNI.

Chikodi, 14th April, 1920.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN COMMERCE.

The following results were declared yesterday:—

CLASS II.

A K S Aiyar; S H Bhagwati; Y K Chhatre; G B Chitale; C B Dalal; Hansraj Kawlra; William Lobo; T N S Mani; K B Menon; D G Palande; S J Parekh; B S Sodhi.

PASS.

S G Ambegaokar; D G Bhuptani; K R Bodas; T V Datar; C K Desai; B D'Souza; A R Furtado; V N Kamat; N C Kania; R P Kapadia; A B Kelkar; H J Mehta; K N Pagdivala; L J Pandya; A K Parikh; K K Parmar; D M Redkar; H Sen; J K Shah; J C Shah; G B Zalani.

T N S Mani (No. 48) wins the Sir J. Begbie Scholarship in Advanced Banking.

S H Bhagwati (No. 7) wins the M Harivallabhdas Commerce Scholarship.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF B. COMMERCE.

CLASS II.

F R Bhathena; P K Hansotia; B C Lodha; M O Badheka; V L Damania; V V Navare.

PASS.

P T Abraham; R N Desai; S S Mysore; D R Pandit; J C Patel; C N Shah; H S Shah; M V K Achyuta; G M Bedekar; M S Challa; A H Engineer; V S Jatar; A R Krishna Iyer; A K Sen; T Sen Roy; A B Joshi; K F Shah; D K Sakhwalkar.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION IN SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

F A Coelho; K V Joglekar; G K Kinare; K G Makhijani; S M A Patrao; V P Bam; C N Bamji; S R Kantebat; S K Karandikar; S R Risbud; R K Thakore.

CLASS II.

C P Amin; B J Anklesaria; A D Balani; S P Galiga; G V Dandekar; J V Dastane; R L Desai; N L Dhruva; J R Enti; V D Gurjar; N M Jayasurya; G S Joshi; P N Kapadia; D G Khare; K N Killekar; S N Kulkarni; S B Malushte; B M Mehta; N T Merwade; T J Mirchandani; Bankapur Narayanrao; P S Sanade; I B Shrikhande; J M Sortur; N R Thosar; V T Vagh; T B Watve; P W Abichandani; N G Barve; P O Bhathi; H K Bhavnani; V K Bhedasgaokar; T A Daduchanji; M R Gidvani; G V Gurjar; T H Jagtiani; M V Joshi; R J Katrak; A V Ketkar; K V Kirtikar; J N Mehta; V B Nirantar; G V Pandit; R S Patel; R G Pradhan; S V Puntambekar; S N Sardesai; V B Sathe; H J Sejpal; M F Seth; C C Shah; N M Shah; O V Shah; R K Shah; P J Vaidh; R D Wadia.

PASS.

R N Abhyankar; S B Adval; A V Ainepure; D K Athavle; D C Baxter; K H Bhatt; C M Chokshi; P K Daruwala; N V Dave; H A Desai; R V Gadgil; G S Ghali; P G Gogte; G D Gupte; L B Gupte; S Joglekar; N M Kalapesi; D K Kondvikar; V V Kulkarni; S C Manudhane; D A Marathe; R N Mehta; G A Modi; B K Nadkarni; G T Narsappanaik; V N Navalkar; K V Navare; K V Pandit; N P Patel; P A Ranade; B S Rodrigues; M G Saoji; P N Sathe; B C Shah; S V Shah; P G Shukla; U P Taday; P R Vajifdar; J S Vatchaghandhy; U G Wadhwani; H J Ajwani; D B Boohariwala; C D Buch; D Y Chaphekar; M D Darbari; V H Dhamdhere; S Fatterpakar; T M Jagtiani; C J Jhaveri; D R Joglekar; S A Joshi; N J Kothari; K G Limaye; D T Mahajan; B D Mahatme; A C Manghirmalani; H T Mansukhani; N N Mhaskar; C G Modi; A M Nabar; M V Navsarikar; G V Patel; B B Patwardhan; G K Pradhan; R H Shah; R K Thakore; M R Thosar; E J Umrigar; B K Vaidya; S N Vaingankar; G S Vaswani; V D Apte; J B Brahma; F A Daji; P A Narielwala.

NOT CLASSED.

N G Chaphekar; R M Safi; B K Batliwala; J A Daji; B H Patil.

M. R. Gidvani (No. 175) wins the Gibbs Prize.

M. V. Joshi (No. 185) wins the Melvill Memorial Scholarship.

S. M. A. Patrao wins the Sir D. Petit (1st Baronet) Science Scholarship.

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THE HUBLI STRIKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On reading the open letter published by the Agent, M. & S. M. Railway, in your issue of the 12th instant, regarding the strike at the Hubli workshops, I deem it my duty, with your kind permission, to lay before the discriminating public some facts that have been entirely ignored in the letter.

It is mentioned that the men went on strike rashly and unconstitutionally. This, I am in a position to say, is not correct. If an impartial enquiry, i.e., not conducted by Railway officials who would be anxious and bound to whitewash one another,—is held, it will be seen that the men had in about July last given a petition signed by a large number to the Dy. and L. & C. Superintendent, Mr. Malloy who, along with the works manager had made an enquiry after the receipt of the petition in August, 1919. This I understand was admitted by Mr. Malloy himself at the meeting between the Agent and the representatives of the workmen on 2nd March. It will also be found that on the 25th of January, 1920. the men had given a petition regarding their grievances to the works manager, who. for some reasons best known to himself did not think it necessary to reply. As the men did not receive any reply to their petition of the 25th and as they had no hopes of getting justice and sympathy at the hands of their works manager and the Dy. L. & C. Superintendent who. though a very good and kind man, relied too much upon his subordinates, they sent a petition direct to the Agent on the 18th February, and supplied copies of the same to the works manager and the Dy. L. & C. Superintendent. This procedure is perfectly constitutional according to one of the Agent's circulars. It is true the L. & C. Superintendent from Madras did arrive here on the 23rd February, but how were the men to know for what earthly reason, he had come here? There was no notice put up stating that he had come to Hubli with the intention of looking into the grievances of the men. Even if the L. & C. Superintendent had to stay at Hubli, the men would have had some assurance, but what happened was that he arrived here on the 23rd and left for Goa on the 24th, and the men had not the least reason to surmise that he had come deputed by the Agent, to consider their petitions. Taking it for granted that he had come for this purpose, was it not the bounden duty of the works manager to inform the men on the 25th evening that the L. & C. Superintendent from Madras had come to enquire into their grievances? Why did he not do it? Did he not know? Had he not the capacity to perceive that such an assurance would have greatly calmed and assured the men? After so many months patient waiting and constitutional procedure did the men deserve to be sweared at, threatened and defied on the 25th evening, when they went to get a reply to their petition? Why were the officials so very panic striken as to, on the 26th morning, entirely close the south gate and strongly police the north one? By the act of closing the south gate entirely, half the men, who never dreamt of strike were forced to go home under the impression that there was a lockout. Why did the officers, instead of remaining in the office, not come to the north gate and assure the men that they should fear no harm from the police? Now will the Agent kindly state if he or any other English labourer would submit to such treatment from his superious? If not, why should he expect the workmen of the Hubli workshops to lick the foot that kicks them? Are they not human beings? Have they not self respect?

In his notice dated 3rd March. 1920. the Agent says "The Agent desires to notify to the Hubli workmen that he received a deputation of delegates from the workshop-employees at 3 p.m., on March 2nd. At this meeting it was explained to the delegates that if the men returned to work they would be granted *similar increments to those recently granted to Perambur workmen* with effect from March 1920." The Agent here speaks of similar increments to those *recently granted* to Perambur workmen. Well! I understand nothing was granted to the Perambur workmen on or recently before the 3rd March. 1920. For, on receipt of this notice enquiries were made as to what increments were granted to the Perambur works, and the President. Ry. Union. Madras wired back to say that no increments or concessions were either granted or promised to the Perambur men up to that time. This is also borne out by the Agent himself in his letter to the Collector of Dharwar dated 12th March. 1920. wherein he says, "The concessions to Perambur works and Hubli works would have been granted in any case in fact *an investigation had begun.*" If this is true, what the Agent really meant in his notice of the 3rd March was, that the Hubli men should resume work on absolutely no concessions, for the Perambur men had not received any up to that time. On these facts my humble opinion is that the Hubli men did not get what the Perambur men had got, but the Perambur men got what the Hubli men had fought for and obtained. The increments received by the Perambur works are entirely due to the hardships so nobly sustained by the Hubli men, for in fact, the investigation mentioned by the Agent had not commenced in Madras as shown by the wire of the President Railway Union. Madras, nor had it commenced in Hubli as I know for certainty.

It is said that the men have lost their wages for the strike days. This is not entirely true. For since the resumption the workmen are putting in overtime and are thus making up for their lost wages.

The Agent says that the men have lost their gratuity. Be it so. If this gratuity is meant. by the authorities. to be, like the sword of Democles, always hanging over the heads of the poor workmen to keep them for ever subservient to any disgraceful treatment, and to frighten them away from asserting their rights and self respect; I say, thank God, they rid of it for once and all.

But the authorities seem to forget that the men have obtained something greater, something stronger. something more lasting than their gratuity.

(1) They have obtained their permanent union, which will in time gain them benefits worth more than ten times their gratuity. Their Agent says that the company has not recognised the union; well, the union can very well bide its time, for it will undoubtedly be recognised aftr it is properly formed.

(2) They have learnt to assert their self-respect and to co-operate with one another.

(3) They have learnt a severe lesson of self sacrifice, and they have emerged triumphant from this ordeal. There have been instances during the strike of workmen selling their family trinkets and paying the proceeds into the strike fund for buying grain for their starving companies; which act, I am happy to say, depicts them to be more human and sympathetic than that of their masters who tried to starve the men into submission by keeping back their due wages.

(4) They have, during the strike days of their own accord, kept away from grog shops, which were open. and subscribed the money thus saved to the common fund thereby showing strong commonsense and brotherly feelings.

(5) They have also taught a lesson to their officials which,—if they are not too stupid—will teach them in future to treat the men more as free citizens than as helots. I hope the Company has also learnt that it is best to have capable officers who can command the respect of the men and can also sympathise with them. on responsible posts.

(6) They have learnt to bear their sufferings with fortitude and good temper. Be it said to their credit that throughout the 40 days of strike there was not a single scuffle in the town or the least ill feeling among the men.

(7) Over and above all this they have taught the Railway officials, though after long suffering, that punishments first and enquiry afterwards, is a procedure obnoxious and intolerable to British subjects how soever low they be.

(8) They have, by their united endeavour, won a promise from the Agent that he would hold an enquiry into their whole case and into the individual cases of th twenty men whose orders of dismissal hav been withdrawn. The enquiry as now announced is on the following points:—

(a) Into the statements that petitions were given to the foreman and works manager between June last and 26th February, 1920.

(b) Into events which occurred up to 26th February, inclusive.

(c) Into the reasons for the direct appeal to the Agent by the men

(d) Into any grievances the men think they have about their treatment.

(e) Into the case of each of the 20 men who were dismissed.

In the face of this announcement does it require any argument to show that the conclusions arrived at by the Agent and the penalties attempted to be imposed upon the men were premature?

Under the circumstances I leave it to the discriminating public to judge who came out successful in the struggle that was forced upon the men.

Hoping to be excused for thus intruding upon your valuable space.—Yours, etc.,

SORABJI J. BILLIMORIA, B.A., LL.B.

Hubli.

Opinions of the Day

General Dyer.

"The Bengalee":—What can be the real meaning of General Dyer, the "hero" of Jhalianwalla Baug having suddenly left his command at Jullundur and bound himself for home? Has he been at least relieved of his command? There is more than meets the eye in this arrangement. As we have said before, Nemesis is at hand and will now dog the heels of those who brought such an indelible stain on the fair name of England by their blunders or excesses in the Punjab. All India is on the tip-toe of expectation to know what action Mr. Montagu takes to vindicate the claims of justice by giving their deserts to those who have been adjudged guilty by the Hunter Committee. The wheels of justice grind slowly but they grind sure, and so the day of reckoning has come when punishment is to be meted out. We have too strong a faith in Mr. Montagu to believe that he will be influenced by any extraneous consideration in awarding punishment.

Due Punishment for Punjab Offenders.

"The Hindu":—Although the resolution at the Bombay meeting, which was moved by Mr. Gandhi, limited itself to the recommendations of the Punjab Congress Enquiry Sub-Committee, all the speakers except Mr. Gandhi insisted upon due punishment being meted out to the officers concerned. The Hon. Mr. Abdul Kassim, the seconder, hoped Government would punish the perpetrators of those crimes. He added: "They (the public) would not be satisfied until and unless Lord Chelmsford and General Dyer were recalled. Their faith in the British justice would be strengthened if the perpetrators of the barbarities were tried. He was for those who would stand by truth. He still believed in British justice and hoped the people of England would see that these officials were adequately punished." Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas went still further. He felt, he is reported to have said, "that it would not be quite respectful to the memory of the innocent dead if they asked only for a dismissal of the officials who had perpetrated barbarities in the Punjab. He was sure the public of England would under identical circumstances have demanded a trial and adequate punishment if necessary to the extent of hanging such officials." "And surely", he concluded, "they expected that these officials would be tried and punished, even though their victims were dark-skinned men". Mr. Jamnadas is a follower of Mrs. Besant, but in the matter of the Punjab, it is evident he has firmly refused to follow her lead. Mr. Jinnah, the Chairman of the meeting, in concluding the proceedings pointedly put the case for the Indian public as follows:

"He asked Mr. Gandhi this plain question: whether a private man if he committed murder was to be hanged or not to be hanged? Then, if the answer was in the affirmative, why an official entrusted with the sacred duty of safeguarding the life and property in this country should not meet with the same treatment, because there is a greater obligation on him, as he is placed in a position of trust and office, where public trust, public confidence and public feelings and sentiments are involved, and as such, the punishment he deserves is severer. (Loud cheers)."

There is little doubt the country generally endorses this view of the case.

Blessings of British Rule.

"The Pioneer":—The appreciation of the situation in Egypt cabled by Reuter is of profound interest to India. According to the published statement intensive political action is exhausted and far-sighted Egyptians are asking themselves what advantage has resulted from the agitation. Influential landowners all over the country, we are told, are getting restive under the supervision of politicians, and are demanding what harm the English have done in Egypt. Every Egyptian acquainted with the modern history of his country knows full well indeed that, so far from injuring them, the British occupation has been of inestimable value to the Egyptian people. Forced labour has been abolished, justice is no longer bought and sold, and the British have been instrumental in adding enormously to the wealth of the Egyptians and in saving them from the grievous consequences which would have befallen them during the period when the price of their staple crop, cotton, suffered a ruinous fall. But in Egypt, as in India, people have short memories. They enjoy the advantages of the present while forgetting the evils of the past. We hope, however, it is true that the more thoughtful Egyptians have awakened to the injury done to their country by the insensate agitation which has afflicted it. The aim of the British is to institute self-governing institutions in Egypt, and at the same time to raise the people still further in the educational and social scale. It is only necessary to contrast the present position there with that which existed under Ismail Pasha, in order to realise the blessings which British guidance has conferred upon the country.

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PROPOSED ORGANISATION.

ITS DEFECTS.

The following letters from well-known authorities, are published in "Nature":—

PROFESSOR SODDRY, F.R.S.

I trust the rank and file of scientific investigators throughout the Empire will wake up to the urgent need of combined energetic action. The proposals to centralise under the control of a few official departmental heads the body of actual scientific investigators in India, thus creating a few highly paid administrative posts for senior men and effectually killing all initiative, enthusiasm and liberty of action on the part of those actually carrying on the investigations, is perfectly in accord with what has happened in this country since, in an evil day, the Government assumed the control of scientific and industrial research. It is a proposal that appeals, naturally, to the official without knowledge of the way in which scientific discoveries originate, and anxious to secure a body of cheap and docile labour, even though it be mediocre in calibre, and to those few who hope to secure for themselves these senior lucrative administrative posts. To genuine investigators such posts, however highly paid, would be unattractive, and under such a system there seems every inducement for men of originality and scientific ability to give the service a wide berth. Whereas the crying need in India, as everywhere, is for men of high calibre and honest, independent mental outlook, anxious only to secure favourable conditions under which they may be left free to pursue their creative work, and, and thi being secured, careless of wealth, rank, and power save as the necessary antecedents to the essential condition.

Two assertions, which can be made without the slightest fear of contradiction, may be put into juxtaposition in order to contrast the remedy proposed with the stage of things it is desired to cure. First, that of all great nations the British Empire has most signally failed in its application of scientific knowledge and methods to its national problems; and, secondly, that in the British Empire there exists a body of skilled and hard-working scientific investigators second to none, and, even under the most disheartening conditions, actually enlarging the boundaries of natural knowledge in no mean degree. As the great schemes for rectifying matters crystallise into action, with the formation of a Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at home and concrete proposals for action, as in the Indian reorganisation suggested, more and more they seem to amount to this: The men who do the work, and against whom no fault is alleged, are to be deprived even of what little satisfaction and independence genuine scientific work for its own sake affords, and are to be put under the men against whose incompetence and lack of knowledge the whole uproar originally arose. In research, where, as the leading article in "Nature" of February 19 so truly says, the man is everything, that man is to be put under men who brought an Empire, as rich in scientific talent and genius as any, perilously low. The remedy, surely, is to put the incompetent machine under the charge of competent men, not *vice versa*.

Our *soi-disant* scientific representatives seem still in the stage once lived through in our ancient universities, where it was at one time deemed politic that any scientific demand, if it were to pass, should be put up and seconded by well-known opponents of science, thus, on the chance of securing a temporary advance, permanently sacrificing the whole future. That we did in 1914-19 repeat the medical horrors of the Boer War, when more died of pestilence than at the hands of the foe, is surely due to the emancipation in the interval of the Army medical services from non-qualified misdirection. That our food control durin war-time was successful, even by compari son with that of more favourably situated belligerents, was because scientific men were from the first in charge of its scientific aspects—a rare condition, due probably to so many of them belonging to the profession that exacts due and proper respect for its members. Can one imagine young medical graduates, after a prolonged and serious university training, being sent up as our scientific graduates were sent, hauling about gas cylinders with the rank of corporal? Can one imagine a director of a medical research association, a foreign business man or manufacturer unknown to the research world? Can one imagine a proposal for State aid for medical research being dismissed by an unqualified person so ignorant of the history of scientific discovery as to deem it sufficient to dub the proposal as a "floating research" in order in his own eyes to condemn it? Neither can I imagine such happening in the scientific world if its leaders were equally alive.

Ordinary people, benevolent to science and unfamiliar with affairs, often wonder why scientific men are so powerless and peculiary unable to protect themselves and to advance their subjects to a position commensurate with their national importance. The answer is to be found, I think, in the obsolete character of their so-called representative societies. Year after year in the chief of these the councils nominate and elect themselves without any reference to their members except for formal ratification. Through sheer lack of backbone and being out of contact with the body of their members, time and again they sacrifice interests vital to the continued existence of genuine scientific research. I do not wish to advocate for scientific investigators a close corporation keeping lynx-eyed vigil over their professional interests and seeking every opportunity to enlarge and consolidate them, identical with other learned professions; for the paramount interest of a scientific investigator should be his work, and his privileges, emoluments, and status are to be regarded merely as means necessary to secure opportunity and power *to do it*. That should be the test of these schemes, and not the further subordination of the men who do the work to the organisation attempting to get the work done. But unless they band together and take action, the rank and file of research workers throughout the Empire will not even be able to retain the miserable position they occupied before the war in the national life, and their interests will continue to be sacrificed to the ambitions and love of power of the few.

PROFESSOR A.C. SEWARD, F.R.S.

The question of reorganising and developing scientific work in India discussed in the leading article in "Nature" of February 19 is of the utmost importance to all concerned with the welfare and scientifi reputation of the Empire. Now that there is a prospect of recognition by the Government of India and the Secretary of State of the necessity for increased expenditure on scientific investigation, it is essential that the new era should be inaugurated under the most favourable conditions. Two policies are apparently under consideration which may be referred to respectively as centralisation and decentralisation; these are clearly defined in the article of February 19. The advantage of organising research within certain limits is generally admitted: facilities should be afforded for supplying information, for suggesting problems, and for the co-ordination of the activities of individuals or institutions, but it would seem that the policy of centralisation advocated by the Indian Industrial Commission presided ovsr by Sir Thomas Holland and "favoured by a number of administrators", is much more than this. It is, in short, a proposal to bring scientific investigation into line with routine official work—a procedure which, one learns with surprise, has the support of several scientific witnesses examined by the Commission. If there is one thing vital for the successful prosecution of scientific research of the best type and for the encouragement of the full development of a researcher's capacity, it is freedom of action.

It is safe to predict that very few men possessing what may be called the research temperament would consent to submit to a bondage that would be not enly irksome and irritating, but also fatal to individual initiative and enhusiasm. If adequate remuneration is offered and reasonable laboratory facilities are provided, good men will be easily secured. Given the right sort of men, I venture to think that the only rational course is to trust them to work out in their own way, with such advice or assistance as may be asked for, the problems entrusted to them.

The appointment of a head for each department of science with the powers of dictator would be the surest means of encouraging mediocrity, and of warning off just that type of original thinker and independent investigator whose services would be of inestimable value to the State. It may be contended that any State scheme, whether concerned with routine duties or original work, must be under some central direction, but there is no reason why the direction should be of such a kind as would be tantamount to asking every researcher to place himself, body and soul, under dictator.

DR. W. BATESON, F.R.S.

The relations between scientific inquiry and constituted authority, whether ecclesiastical or civil, have seldom been cordia or wholesome. Science was once a fearfu dragon, to be destroyed or confined. Wit the discovery that the beast had powers from which profit could be made by cunning masters, it was found more expedient to tempt him into harness. Our former state was probably the better, or at least the safer, and most of us will agree with Prof. Soddy that the scheme devised by the Indian Industrial Commission is simply an offer of servitude undisguised. While there is time, those with whom the decision rests should be told very plainly that the adoption of such rules of service as those quoted in the leading article in "Nature" of February 19 must mean the alienation of all sincere and genuine investigators.

Research, like art, literature, and all the higher products of human thought, grows only in an atmosphere of freedom. The progress of knowledge follows no prescribed lines ,and by attempting such prescription the head of a Service would merely kill the spontaneity and enterprise of his workers No one fit to be entrusted with research worthy the name would undertake it knowing that his results might be burked o withheld from publication at the whim of his superior in the Service. Such conditions may be appropriate to certain forms of technical or industrial invention, where the sole purpose is to get ahead of a trade rival, but we can scarcely imagine that the vast and manifold undertakings promoted by the scientific services of the Indian Government are to be conducted in that spirit.

CAT WAS NOT MAD.

DIPPED HEAD INTO LEMON PIE AND THEN RAN ABOUT.

GYNEED, Pa., Jan. 31.—With what looked like froth in her mouth, a big black and white cat dashed hrough a room which Daniel Davis, Chief of Police of North Wales, and his wife were sitting.

Such was not the case. It seems that tabby had found a luscious lemon meringue pie that Mrs. Davis had just baked for her hubby.

The cat stuck its head into the frothy white of egg top of the pie, and finding it hot, beat a hasty retreat.

The arm of the law went dessertless, also the cat. For, in revenge Mrs. Davis gave a banquet to the birds of the neighbourhood and the pie was the feature of the menu.—"New York World."

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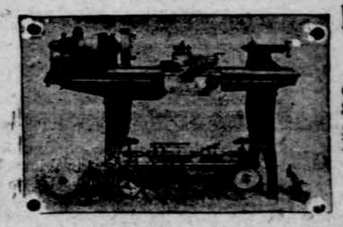

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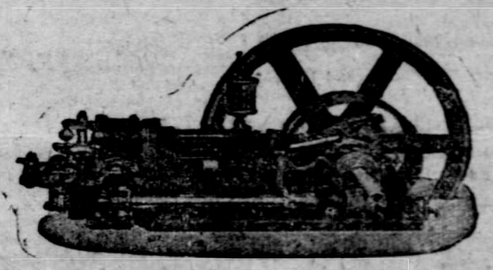

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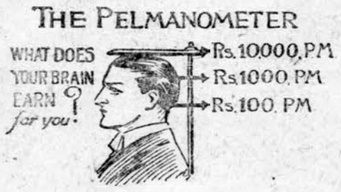

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FAILURE OF COALITION.

"COUNTRY TIRED OF MERE SHIFT AND SUBTERFUGE."

Sir John Simon, speaking at Hull in mail week said that the Coalition Government had forfeited public confidence at a faster rate and to a more extreme degree than had ever been the case following a great political triumph at the poll. He was not exaggerating when he said there was no one left outside the Coalition Ministers themselves and their immediate satellites and myrmidons who were so poor as to do Colition Government reverence.

What were the managers of the Coalition Government themsedves doing? They were behaving in a way which was not unfamiliar to those whose painful duty it was to study the shifts and turns of persons who desired to avoid identification for past misdeeds. They were looking for another name. and at the moment a frantic search was being carried out, in the course of which they hoped to beg, borrow or steal some alternative label. The result of the last election unquestionably had been to depress and debase the authority and the influence of Parliament itself.

The Prime Minister the other day, in a carefully authorised and certified publication of what he said to the private meeting of Liberal Coalitionists, offered the absurd explanation that Mr. Asquith was returned for Paisley because all sorts of people were determined to resist Socialism. That was not the reason. The reason Mr. Asquith was returned for Paisley was that the country was sick and tired of mere shift and subterfuge. The great objection that he (Sir John) had to the plan which was now being hatched for a new rearrangement of political forces in this country by these Coalition managers using a new name, ranging the haves against the have nots, and putting in one class as enemies of all persons who wore black coats every man who sweated as he worked. was that apart from its utter falseness it was absolutely destructive of Parliamentary institutions as we had inherited them. We might easily secure uniformity in a House of Commons, but we would not promote unity in the country. If some ingenious scheme could be devised which would turn the House of Commons into a place filled with champions of one class and prepared to deal with the whole of the labouring classes as our enemies, did anybody suppose that it was going to produce contentment in this country? It was going to destroy the authority of Parliament and substitute other and worse methods, infinitely more dangerous to the public good which in the last resort might very easily bring this country to disaster.

We wanted to make every workman and workwoman feel that they had got their fair chance in the ballot box. and that their aspirations would find expression in the House of Commons. This was the way in which they might hope to promote industrial peace. Could there be a more tragic consequence than that just at a time when we had extended the franchise, swept away many harassing limitations. that the ancient and traditional House of Commons should lose its power because it had lost its influence and authority in the country.

Sir John went on to say that there was a duty cast upon us, upon the United States, and upon our other recent Allies to reconstruct the shattered fabric of Europe. The problem of Ireland could only be solved by the application of advanced Liberal principles.

CASE FOR EGYPTIAN INDEPENDENCE.

ZAGLOUL PASHA'S SECRETARY'S STATEMENT.

At a dinner party given in London in mail week by Mr. B. N. Langdon-Davies a statement of the Egyptian case for independence was made by Dr. Hamed Mahmud, private secretary to Zagloul Pasha, head of the Egyptian Delegation in Paris.

He emphasised the fact that the British occupation in 1882 "was accompanied by a solemn pledge by Great Britain that it was to be temporary, and that the independence of Egypt should be respected," and that between that date and 1914 the pledge had been "solemnly renewed" more than 60 times. He pointed out that Egypt had remained completely loyal to the Allies during the war and helped to defend the Suez Canal against the Turks as well as Field Marshal Allenby's lines of communication.

At the Armistice the Delegation, under Saad Zagloul Pasha, asked for permission to go to London to present its case for self determination, but passports were refused. The Cabinet resigned, and for five months Egypt was without a Ministry and no one was allowed to leave the country. The resentment reached its height when Zagloul Pasha was arrested in Malta. The resultant disorders were put down by the British for force.

Egypt was perfectly willing to be friends with Britain and to defend her interests—e.g., the Suez Canal,—but it must be as an independent friend.

A discussion followed, in which Colonel Malone, M.P., Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Cramp, and Mr. E. D. Morel took part. Mr Cramp said Egypt would receive the support of British Labour only if the case was presented not on the Nationalist basis but on that of the solidarity of the working class against the Governments. Mr. Morel replied that Labour must widen its outlook, and maintained that Labour would be found equal to its impending responsibilities only if it ceased to regard exclusively working-class interests.—"The Morning Post."

HONEY MOON ON SNOWSHOES.

BRIDE AND GROOM START HOME AFTER THE CEREMONY.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan 31.—A solemn-looking couple stood before Justice of the Peac Jhon B. Wright and allowed their destinies to be linked.

After the ceremony there was an awkward pause, and, by way of saying something pleasant, the Magistrate queried: "And where are you going on your honeymoon?

The bridegroom looked sternly at the bride, and she at him. With a far-away expression in his eyes he responded gravely: "To Paradise."

Judge Wright jumped from his desk muttering, "Lord, not a suicide pact, surely," and then he recalled that all couples were supposed to spend their honeymoons in paradise. Whereupon he poked the new husband in the ribs.

"Trying to kid me, eh?"

But the man disclaimed any facetious motive.

"When I say Paradise I mean it," he added. "Haven't you ever heard of Mount Rainier or anything?"

"Oh, he!" quoth the Magistrate. So it was Paradise Valley. "But there's nothing but snow," he objected.

"We should get cold feet over that," assured the husband.

"But how'll you make it?"

"Walk—twenty-one miles," was the laconic reply.

"See that big bundle?" supplemented the bride.

The Justice of the Peace did.

"Snowshoes," she explained.

She was Miss Anna Dyer, of Seattle. He is Martin M. Cuesta, for several years innkeeper at Paradise Valley, Rainier National Park.

They were on their way next day.—"New York World"

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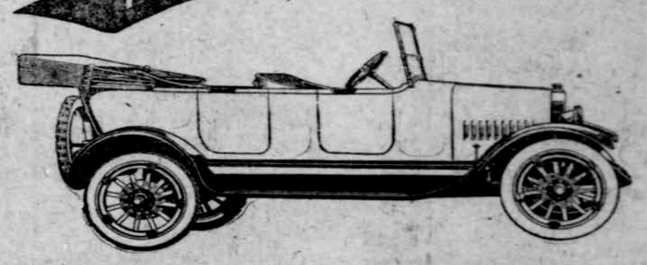

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